Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,608. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SILVER'S PRICE DECLINES

Dealings Yesterday Only One-Quarter of Monday's Volume.

DEALERS EXPECTED A REACTION

The Japanese Indemnity Expected to Have an Effect on Future Conditions.

GOLD WILL PROBABLY BE DEMANDED

Views of a Producer and Smelter, a Dealer, and a Banker on Causes of Recent Rise.

Dealings in silver in the New-York market reached only 75,000 ounces yesterday, or one-quarter the volume of Monday's sales. With decreasing activity the price also declined. Monday's price had been 68 cents per ounce.

The best trade in bullion yesterday was at 67¾ cents, and the market closed at 67¼@67½ cents.

Only one sale was made of silver certificates in the stock market—10,000 ounces at 67 cents. Bullion dealers do not depend on such quotations or trade on them. They feel that they are entitled to make the price of the metal, and they resent the interference of stock speculators. Since the dealers handle the metal, stock market prices must follow theirs.

Dealers believed that the single sale of certificates was made to try the market on the down grade. It did not readily respond and the closing quotations for certificates were 67¼@67⅝ cents per ounce. Closing quotations both for bullion and certificates were firm.

No indication appeared in the market that the movement recently undertaken had run its course. While dealers showed caution in predictions, they regarded yesterday's decline merely as a reaction to be expected after the almost continual advance of three weeks.

A SMELTER AND PRODUCER'S VIEW

Edward Brush Talks of Mining Conditions and Japan's Golden Indemnity.

Edward Brush, Secretary of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, who is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to silver, talked most interestingly to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon on the recent rise in silver, its causes, and the probable future of the metal. He said:

"I have been interested in reading the views of the several persons whom The Times interviewed yesterday in regard to the present situation of the silver market. From our point of view, at least, this subject cannot be treated accurately and exhaustively without going back to the source of supply.

"The mining of silver, in this country particularly, was greatly stimulated by not only the high price immediately resulting from the passage of the Sherman bill, but also by the confirmed opinion of the mining industry, and the entire population of the Western States, that the power of the United States Government and people was to be exerted from that time forward to uphold that price. This confidence in the future had as much to with the stimulated production that continued, even with much lower prices, and in fact, probably more than the high prices themselves.

"The opposite has been the result since the repeal of the Sherman bill. All confidence on the part of the public that the value of silver would be restored has been shattered, and the prospector has from sheer force of circumstances been obliged to bring upon the market prospects of gold and copper mines, rather than silver mines. The situation for the last year in regard to mines, therefore, has been that no new mines have been discovered. Many really good mines have finally been obliged to close, and other well-paying mines are taking out only their richest ore, and the life of such mines is hardly problematical. The experience of almost any one you can meet will prove that the continued existence of mines is very precarious.

"During the last year the number of tons of ore brought to the smelters of Colorado, which State turns out a large proportion of the silver product of this country, was only 50 per cent. of the tonnage received during 1893. The silver product of the country, however, was reduced only about 25 per cent., showing that the ore mined was only the rich ores.

"Much used to be said in regard to the cost per ounce for mining silver. The product was supposed to be regulated and it was supposed that it would remain permanent at such an amount as was produced finally at the figure which was found to be the average cost. This method of reasoning is entirely erroneous. The mine always starts as a prospect, and that prospect is exactly what the word indicates. The prospector and the capitalist have got to have faith that if the prospect proves successful their profits will be large, or they will not go further with the venture. Instead of a mine, it will remain still a prospect and not a producer.

"The lack of confidence in the stability of silver has, therefore, resulted in a decrease of production, without much regard to the cost of production. This decrease is still continuing, and, I predict, will not cease even with better prices, until the confidence in the continued demand for silver is restored, thus allowing the prospector to again entice the investor and capitalist, and further until such prospects can be developed into new and promising mines.

"There is some difference of opinion as to the actual amount of silver produced during each of the past few years, but the subject of production and consumption is studied in order to arrive at their effect upon values. The value of silver is made by the world's market in London, and statistics of importation and exportation are so accurate that the amount of silver placed upon the world's market can be ascertained quite exactly independent of any other consideration.

"These figures show that the United States exported and sold to the United

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THE LIBRARIES MAY CONSOLIDATE

Gov. Morton Signs the Bill—The Lenox Site Will Be Used for the Present, Mr. Green Says.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Morton has signed the bill which consolidates the Lenox and Astor Libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund.

"I am glad of it," said Andrew H. Green last evening, "but what can I say without thrusting myself forward, or at least appearing to? I can only speak generally, and certainly not for my associates, each one of whom has done so much to accomplish what has been attained.

"Well, in spite of all that has been said, the site of the consolidated libraries and the trust fund will be the Lenox Library, at least for the present. The Lenox Library owns a whole block, safe from fire on all sides.

"All the three interests own property, but the Lenox site appears to be the best for a temporary home, and I have no doubt that it will be utilized. I cannot say when the members of the joint committee will meet, and matters of detail have been left to the future.

"But in regard to the circulating feature, for my part I am in favor of all the circulating libraries coming in. The Mercantile Library is not ready to do this, but the Free and Ottendorfer Libraries are. I am also in favor of the reference feature.

"One thing may be counted on, and that is the greatest aid to and facilities for the scientific societies in the city, who are working usefully for the public. They shall have ample accommodations in the building, and every effort will be made to help them. What has been accomplished by scientists is all very well, but we want to closely follow and chronicle their discoveries.

"About my prescience in having passed by the Legislature the bill which provided for the consolidation of libraries? Well, three years ago I took in private pains to gather statistics in regard to libraries, and I had a pamphlet printed on the subject. I had an idea what was to occur, and secured the passage of the act simply because it was the proper thing to do.

"But I am talking of myself. In whatever is said on the subject, I trust that full credit will be given to my associates."

SUDDEN DEATH OF HENRY H. SNOW

The Well-Known Confectioner Dies While Seated in His Office Chair.

Henry H. Snow died suddenly at about 8:30 o'clock last evening while sitting in an office chair in his confectionery store at 38 Park Row. His death was attributed to heart disease.

Mr. Snow was chatting with his clerks at 8:25 o'clock. He then went up stairs to his office, which is built half a story above the ground floor, at the back of the store, saying he would return in a moment. When he failed to return immediately, one of the young women in the store suspected something was wrong, and went up the stairs. She saw Mr. Snow leaning back in his office chair. She spoke to him, but he did not answer. The other clerks were called, and one of them summoned Dr. Wolfred Nelson of the Astor House.

Dr. Nelson arrived about 9 o'clock, and was of the opinion that Mr. Snow had been dead about half an hour.

A large black cat that had been much petted by Mr. Snow was chained in the office. It seemed to realize that some misfortune had come. All the time Dr. Nelson was making the examination the cat kept shaking its chain, mewing, and sputtering.

Mr. Snow was one of the veteran candy dealers of New-York, and was very well known throughout the city. He was about sixty-five years old, and was born in New-Haven, Conn. His home was at 173 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Snow's son and partner, Frederick M. Snow, reached the store at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Snow also had a store at 38 Fulton Street, besides two or three branch establishments in and about New-York. The firm was known under the name of Henry H. Snow & Son. He was largely interested in real estate, and was considered to be wealthy.

He had recently returned from Florida, where he spent part of the Winter. He had been ill for several months.

MR. GRESHAM GOING TO LAKEWOOD

He Will Take a Rest There of a Week or Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Gresham, whose duties have been unusually onerous the last month, has made arrangements to go to Lakewood, N. J., for a week or ten days to recuperate.

He had several severe attacks of grip and neuralgia last Winter, which left him too weak to stand the strain resulting from the exceptional number of diplomatic incidents which have called for attention recently.

Mrs. Gresham will accompany her husband to Lakewood.

The Secretary expects to remain in Washington all the Summer.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH

The Clause Passed by the Constitutional Convention by a Large Vote.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 2.—The Woman suffrage clause in the proposed State Constitution of Utah passed to-day by an overwhelming vote. It now goes to a third reading, but is not liable to be changed.

An amendment favoring the submission of the clause to the vote of the people was defeated, 70 to 30.

The Sixth Avenue Mystery Unsolved.

Despite the active exertions of the police, the mystery about the murder of the young negro woman whose dismembered body was found in the area in front of the New-York Bank Note Company's building, at Sixth Avenue and Waverly Place, on Sunday morning, is still unsolved.

Inspector McAvoy, who has made his headquarters at the Charles Street police station since the discovery of the murder, admitted last night that the police were absolutely without a clue to the murderer, the motive for the crime, or the place where it was committed.

A man who is said to keep an all-night fruit stand on Sixth Avenue was closeted with Inspector McAvoy, and Detective Sergt. McCloskey for some time yesterday, and it is thought he may have given valuable information, but detectives who were acting upon it had met with no success up to a late hour last night.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
Sold by ALL TOY DEALERS AND STATIONERS. PRICE, 25c. Made in Salem, Mass., by Messrs. Parker Brothers, publishers of "Innocence Abroad," "Chivalry," and other popular games. The Parker Games received HIGHEST AWARDS for games at the WORLD'S FAIR. "Pike's Peak" Puzzle is FASCINATING, and DESERVES its enormous sale! Start from the pin at the very base of the mountain and try to get up to the top. Toy stores, 25c.; by mail from publishers, 30c. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

SHOT BY THE HELMSMAN

Capt. McNeil of the Marsters Had to Put Back to Port.

ONE BULLET OUT OF SIX MISSED

William Holzeur, the Would-Be-Murderer, a Prisoner — The Captain's Wife Was Making the Trip.

The mystery of this story, if there be one, has yet to be solved. It is about Capt. Roderick McNeil, lately a benedict, erstwhile skipper of the Nova Scotian bark J. H. Marsters, and now a patient in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

The bark sailed from this port March 27, bound for Demerara. She went out by way of Hell Gate and returned yesterday by way of the Narrows. Five pistol balls in the Captain's body was the cause of her shortened trip.

The bullets were fired by William Holzeur, a German, who had shipped as a seaman on the bark. He is an ex-man-of-war's-man, having been discharged from the United States gunboat Monocacy about one year ago. He shipped as an able seaman on the big American clipper Roanoke at Shanghai and arrived at this port about two weeks ago. Then he reshipped on the Marsters. So much of his history as is known ends here.

Capt. McNeil is a sailor who has run very much to avoirdupois and to good nature. All of his old men know him as a kindly master. He has four daughters, whose mother is dead. Two of his daughters are married and the other two have been in the habit of making sea trips with him. He felt the need of a life companion two months ago, and proposed to pretty Emilie Foley, the twenty-seven-year-old daughter of a Long Island City shipping merchant.

They were married. There was a little mystery about it at the time, and it came very near getting into the newspapers, but it didn't. The Captain disappeared for many days, and it was said that the agents of the bark were looking for another skipper.

It was discovered that the bark was valued at $30,000, and that the Captain was the sole owner. Then the extraneous interest in his doings, which had been excited by the first report, subsided. It was not likely that the sole master and owner of a fine bark would desert his craft for no ascertainable reason, and, therefore, it was thought improbable that he had done so.

Interest in the matter waned, and nothing more was thought of the case. The Marsters glided through Hell Gate astern of a tug, and very few noted her passing. Then she cast off her tow line, sheeted home her topsails, and stood away up the Sound, heading toward Montauk Point.

Rounding that rocky ledge on the morning of March 29, she set her topgallantsails to a freshening draught from the eastward and went bowling away on her course toward British Guinea.

The wind was still fair, but the weather was thickening at sunset that day. The starboard watch was called and set. It consisted of William Holzeur, seaman, and Andrew Lahdi, seaman. Second Officer Henry L. Baker was in charge.

Lahdi took the wheel and Holzeur went forward as lookout. At 10 o'clock the two seamen relieved each other, Holzeur going to the wheel and Lahdi taking his place as lookout. The mate was stumping the deck amidships.

Capt. McNeil came on deck shortly after 10 o'clock. He climbed up the after companionway and walked toward the brink of the after superstructure deck. Mate Baker was leaning over the rail near by and the Captain called him.

"It is getting pretty thick," he said. "You had better get up a foghorn and have the lookout sound it."

Mate Baker dived below, and the Captain steadied himself by a backstay and within a dozen feet of the helmsman.

He heard a sharp report, and a bullet ploughed its way through his shoulder. He swung round to face his assailant, and another missle cut through his breast. He staggered and fell to the deck.

Four more times the pistol exploded, and three of the leaden missiles took effect. The young wife, whose cabin was directly underneath the after skylight, rushed upon deck, clad only in her night clothes. She saw her husband stretched upon the deck and saw the man at the wheel holding a smoking revolver.

She paid no attention to him, but dragged her wounded husband to the companionway, and, stumbling and falling, got him to the cabin.

Meanwhile, the mate, who had gone below after the foghorn, reappeared. He reached the deck just as the wife, screaming frantically for help, had dragged her wounded mate to the cabin. He heard the cries, and demanded of the helmsman what it meant. The man stared sullenly at the compass and gave no answer. Then the woman below rushed to the head of the companionway, and told, hysterically, what had happened.

First Officer J. H. Chisholm came on deck and the two men seized the would-be murderer.

"I pinioned the man by the arms," said Second Officer Baker last night, "and asked what he meant by shooting the Captain. He looked at me straight, and said: 'You are not going to blame me, are you?'

"What are you doing with this sheath knife?" the First Officer, who was disarming the man, asked.

"I had it for self-defense," he sullenly replied.

The man was taken below and chained in the lazarette. Capt. McNeil was conscious and gave orders that the bark be headed for New-York. She arrived at Quarantine late yesterday afternoon and hoisted a signal of distress. It was unnoticed for a long time, and then a small boat put off from the Staten Island shore, having a Deputy Marshal on board. Holzeur was taken ashore and locked up. The tug Atwood, which had been chartered by the agents, removed the stricken Captain to St. Peter's Hospital, in Brooklyn. His wife accompanied him.

The Captain apparently knew no more than any of the others why the attack upon him had been made.

No reason for the shooting could be assigned last night. Holzeur is apparently as sane as any man could be.

Royalty on Reprints Stopped.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—The Government has stopped collecting through the customs department the 12½ per cent. royalty on reprints of British copyrighted works imported into Canada, which has been collected for the benefit of authors for a number of years. This is in accordance with a special clause in the tariff act of last session which provides that the collection of this royalty should cease on March 31, 1895.

NEW-YORKERS REPORTED DROWNED

William Ziegler and John G. Wells Said to Have Reen Lost Off the Coast of Florida—Rumor Not Credited.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—Reports have been received from Palm Beach to the effect that the cruising sloop Robinson Crusoe has been wrecked in Biscayne Bay, and that all hands have been drowned.

Among those on board, it is said, were William Ziegler and Jonn G. Wells of New-York. Mr. Ziegler was interested in the manufacture of baking powder.

The sloop left Palm Beach eleven days ago, having been chartered by Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Wells for a cruise among the Keys.

No confirmation of the rumor has been received, and it is believed by many to be unfounded.

William Ziegler lives at 624 Fifth Avenue. It was said at his home last evening that Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were in Jacksonville, Fla., and that no news of any accident having befallen them had been received.

Mr. Ziegler was formerly a member of the Royal Baking Powder Company, and is very wealthy. He went to Florida March 16.

John G. Wells lived at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. He was formerly connected with the Willets Croker Company, in Barclay Street. He retired from business four years ago.

DEADLY WAR ON OYSTER PIRATES

Torpedoes to be Planted on the Beds to Blow Up the Invading Boats, and a Gatling Gun to be Used.

NEWPORT, N. J., April 2.—Dynamite torpedoes and a Gatling gun may figure in the impending oyster war along Fortesque Beach, if their destructive and death-dealing services are required. The riparian owners have banded together in what they call a protective association, and have raised a large fund to repel the momentarily expected invasion of the troublesome oyster pirates, whose boats now swarm over the Delaware Bay.

A big consignment of torpedoes was received here this afternoon, billed to Oliver Gandy, the fighting leader of the riparian owners. They will be planted along the oyster grounds to-night, in the staked-off sections, from the pier up to the Hawk's Nest. Even if the invading boats should miss the submerged torpedoes, the heavy iron dredges will surely come in contact with them. Mr. Gandy paid several visits to the Jersey Central station yesterday and to-day, in expectation of finding a Gatling gun ordered by the association. A path has been leveled out on the ridge back of the beach for the gun carriage, and it will be run back and forth, as occasion demands.

When a pirate boat is seen approaching, it is the openly expressed intention of members of the protective association to plant a few shots from the Gatling gun in her hull, and endeavor to sink her before the coveted oysters are touched by the dredges. It the boats get within the stake line, they expect the torpedoes to make short work of them. Then any of the crew reaching the shore will be arrested by the riparian holders, every one of whom has been deputized as a Constable.

BITTER FIGHT OVER A POST OFFICE

Emily Todd Helm Still in Control in Spite of Her Enemies.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—There is a lively row at Elizabethtown over the Post Office. The Senate refused to confirm President Cleveland's appointment of Frank A. Joplin to the place, and Mrs. Emily Todd Helm, a sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, still holds the fort.

Inspector Airington has just finished an investigation of her office, instigated by those who desire her removal. Among the charges are that the Government was made to pay for kerosene and anthracite coal not used at the Post Office but at Mrs. Helm's home, and the holding back of the pay of her assistant. There is a good deal of politics behind the whole affair, and ex-Congressman Montgomery is held to be at the bottom of it.

Mrs. Helm was appointed by President Garfield, and has held office ever since. She is the widow of Gen. Ben Hardin Helm, the commander of the famous "orphan brigade" of Kentucky Confederate soldiers.

A Wreck on the Maine Central.

BANGOR, Me., April 2.—Maine Central Train No. 93 crashed into the night express from St. John, N. B., about 7 o'clock this morning three miles from this city. The St. John express was late, and orders as to the passing of the two trains were misunderstood.

James Ward, fireman of the express, was killed. Baggagemaster Shaw, Postal Clerks Palmer and Woodbury, and Henry A. Appleton of Bangor were injured. Appleton, whose left leg was fractured, was the most seriously hurt. The engines were badly wrecked.

Rentals of Cottages in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—Mrs. John Dore of New-York to-day rented for the season the cottage of Mrs. Josiah P. Cooke, in Gibbs Avenue. The rental is also reported to-day of Mrs. G. K. Warren's cottage, in De Bloise Avenue, to Mrs. M. S. Meirsmith of Rye, N. Y. This is the villa given to Mrs. Warren by war veterans all over the country in memory of the gallantry at Gettysburg of her husband, the late Gen. Warren.

The President's Family at Woodley.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The members of the President's family left the White House after luncheon to-day and took up their residence at Woodley, Mr. Cleveland's suburban place, where they were joined by the President later in the afternoon.

Captains in the Seventh Discharged.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has granted discharges, on account of expiration of term of service, to two Captains of the Seventh Regiment—Capt. James T. Harper, and Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland.

Thurston Arrives in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Lorin A. Thurston arrived from Washington to-day en route to Honolulu and will sail Saturday next. He declined to discuss his relations with this Government.

Illinois Apportionment Legal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—The Illinois Supreme Court, in an opinion filed this morning, decides the Democratic apportionment of 1893 is constitutional.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
This popular new Puzzle is sold by all Stationers, Toy Dealers, and News Stands. 25 cents.

SAVED BY THE RAINS

The Winter Wheat Crop Is Greatly Benefited.

WESTERN MEN HOPEFUL

Farmers Forget Populism and Turn to the Plow.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE CORN CROP

Fruits May Have Suffered to a Small Extent, but Not Enough to Cause Serious Loss.

ENTIRE NORTHWEST NOW REJOICES

All Cereal Crops Have Been Improved by the Downpour, and the Outlook Is Vastly Better.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The drop of one cent in the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade is a fair index to the effect of the recent rain, which has broken the phenomenal drought of February and March throughout the Northwest as far north as the South Dakota and Montana lines. The farmers of the whole Northwestern section of the country are feeling jubilant.

Sunday's rain extended over Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and the eastern portion of South Dakota. The great wheat belt has thereby been saved from the drought that was threatening it.

February was very dry, showing scarcely one-fifth of the normal rainfall, and March showed a continuation of the drought, so that farm lands, though in excellent condition for plowing, were too dry for the planting of crops. The utter absence of equinoctial rains created general uneasiness among the farmers. There had been no severe storms, and the latter part of March was warm. In many parts of Illinois the highest temperature ever recorded in March was registered on the 29th, but until the rainstorm which passed over the Northwest on Sunday there had been practically no moisture for a month and a half. Up to the time of Sunday's rain the extreme dryness retarded the work of sowing oats and planting early potatoes. Now farm operations are booming everywhere.

When the snow disappeared, at the close of February, Winter wheat was in good condition, and it was reported as doing well until about the middle of March, when in most parts of the Northwest its condition fell behind its normal one, and it has been practically at a standstill until the rain of the 31st.

The frost has been out of the ground for two weeks in the southern counties of Illinois, but lingered until the close of the month in Wisconsin. The general condition of the ground, however, is everywhere favorable for general crops, owing to the severe freezing of the Winter, which has pulverized it well and has left it fine and mellow. The rain, which has added the only missing element needed to make the farmers happy, came from the west last Saturday afternoon, and spread rapidly over the whole area during the night. It continued a steady downpour during Sunday and late Sunday night. In the northern counties of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska nearly an inch of rain fell, and over three-quarters of an inch in the southern counties. The precipitation ended along the southern edge of South Dakota and Minnesota, and those States will need more rain to insure good crops.

The rain has effectually relieved the drought in the corn and wheat belt, and places the farm lands in excellent condition for plowing and planting. It also leaves the fruit trees in better condition than was expected, the peach trees being the only ones that have suffered from the March frosts, and they but slightly. There will be a fair peach crop in Southern Illinois if no such devastating frost appears as last year destroyed the trees and crop during March. Other fruits are reported to be in normal condition, and the agricultural prospects of this section of the country are as good as could be expected or desired since the rainfall of Sunday.

As the transition from Winter to Spring has been gradual and grateful, so the transition from business stagnation to a fair degree of activity is becoming apparent in the Northwest, and the feeling of renewed confidence has been since Sunday's rain more apparent in the city as well as in the country than at any time before. From every State of the Northwest comes news of the favorable effect of the rain in the agricultural districts, and the farmers in this part of the country are through with free silver and Populism for a while. They have something more important to occupy their attention, and are devoting themselves to the plow and the planter with vim and with every expectation of large crops.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

The Drought Is Broken and the Outlook for All Crops Is Good.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Sunday's rain painted the whole Illinois map a cheerful green. Illinois farmers have sown a large wheat acreage, and, though the dry weather has kept this crop back somewhat, the rainfall of the 31st has left the fields throughout the State looking fine. The ground has been in excellent condition for plowing during the last two weeks in the central part of the State, and the rain in that section amounted to about six-tenths of an inch. In the northern part of Illinois it was an inch.

The northern tier of counties have had a good deal of frost in the ground until late in March, but they report all crops as now in fair condition, with grass beginning to look green.

McLean County, in the north central part of the State, reports that the rain has brought the Winter wheat prospects up to first grade and that the grass crop is beginning to be in evidence. Schuyler County, also in Central Illinois, reports its Winter wheat in good condition, though it had suffered since March 15 from the drought. Its fruit prospects, which are typical of the State, are good. The peach buds are not all killed, and if the weather continues favorable there will be a fair crop of peaches.

In Southern Illinois wheat is in good condition. Oats and potatoes are nearly all planted. The ground is in excellent condition, and farm operations are booming.

In Pope County, in the region known as "Egypt," from its proximity to Cairo, the wheat crop, though a little late, will go beyond the average. Plowing was begun in the southern counties by the 20th, in the central counties by the 25th, and in a few northern counties by the 27th and 28th. Oats were being planted, and also early potatoes, but little spirit was shown in the work until the recent rainfall. Since then there has been plenty of life all over the farms of the State. There is little fear of heavy frosts now, and the prospect for large crops of both fruits and cereals is of the best.

LARGE BENEFITS IN MINNESOTA

The Ground Sufficiently Moist to Permit Seeding.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—The farmers of Minnesota are rejoicing, the rains of Saturday night and Sunday having been sufficiently copious to put the soil in splendid condition for seeding. They are not, however, "out of the woods" yet, as a great deal of moisture will be needed to send the grain up and sustain it through the Summer.

The Winter was an unusual one for this section. Just enough snow for sleighing fell in December, and it was not perceptibly added to the rest of the season. About the middle of February a protracted thaw set in, carrying all of the snow into the rivers and rivulets. Early in March wind storms followed one another in rapid succession, and these in turn were followed by great dust storms. The soil was sufficiently dry for seeding the latter half of March, but it was impossible to keep grain in the ground. Those farmers who sowed their grain will have to sow it over again, as it was whirled in clouds of dust heaven knows where.

Special reports from thirty Minnesota counties to-day are to the effect that seeding is general and that the soil is in prime condition. In the distinctly wheat regions about 20 per cent. of the leading cereal will be put in this year, except in the extreme northern portion of the Red River Valley, where, it is said, more grain will be sown this year than ever before, owing to the influx of new settlers, who find wheat the easiest crop to take care of. In the pine counties of Eastern Minnesota almost no wheat, beyond enough for family use, will be sown. That region will turn its attention in a more than usually marked degree to the cultivation of potatoes. In Southern Minnesota there is more than ever a disposition to discount the cultivation of small grain with the exception of barley. Nearly 50 per cent. of the farmers are turning their attention to raising hogs and cattle and to dairying. During the last two weeks there has been a notable increase in the number of creameries in the counties along the southern and western borders.

A recapitulation of the situation indicates that there will be from 600,000 to 800,000 fewer acres in wheat this year than last, which means less wheat for the market next Fall by nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

IOWA'S PEOPLE REJOICE.

The Rainfall Has Improved the Spirits of the Farmers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 2.—Reports received by the State Weather and Crop Service Bureau show that the rainfall from Saturday till Monday amounted to an average of about three-quarters of an inch over the State. In Des Moines it was only .62 inch, but in counties north and west and east of here the rainfall was more than an inch. In one county, Crawford, it was an inch and a half.

The effect of the rainfall has been very beneficial to grass and to the Winter rye and wheat, though the acreage of these two does not amount to more than 350,000 in the State.

Seeding of Spring grain is nearly completed, especially in the southern part of the State. Advanced farmers generally have their oats, barley, and wheat sown, and, as the weather grows warmer, the recent rains will be of great benefit to those crops. The drought of last year has been favorable to farm work, as the soil was not frozen so hard and came out more friable. The acreage of oats and barley will be increased, partly by the killing out of so many pastures and meadows by the drought last year. They are being plowed up, and seeded down afresh with oats or barley with the grass for the first season.

The acreage of Spring wheat will be about the same as last year and confined mostly to the northwestern part of the State—about 600,000 acres. The benefit of the recent rain is greatest, however, for its effect upon the spirits of the people. The State has been suffering from drought, two dry seasons having frightened them, and they were desiring rain before it was really necessary. While this rain is most valuable and important in storing up moisture for use as the weather grows warmer, it could have been delayed two weeks without harm. Now, every one has confidence in the future, and business has been wonderfully stimulated.

LIFE INFUSED INTO NEBRASKA.

The Rain Has Produced an Improvement in All Kinds of Business.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—The rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday with the succeeding warm weather of to-day have completely, even if temporarily, revolutionized the crop and commercial situation in this State. A crisis had come, there was almost an inch deficiency in rainfall since March 1, which, added to the great deficiency of the last year, made conditions desperate. A very large acreage had been sown in wheat and oats. All the farmers in the State had been using all their energies and all the funds which they could secure to get seed wheat and oats and the State Relief Commission had been sending seed wheat into seventy counties in the State. It is probable that more small grain had been sown than ever before because of the great anxiety to get a crop of some sort soon. Had this hope failed the farmers in many districts would have deserted the State without waiting for the chance of a corn crop.

It is now ascertained that the rain was general, but most of it fell in the eastern and central parts of the State and the drought region was not blessed as were other parts. This rain has made certain a good crop of Fall wheat, and almost certain a fair crop of Spring wheat and oats. All commercial circles here have received an impetus no Eastern community could experience. Jobbers and manufacturers are already receiving telegraphic orders for goods, and collections have also improved. The ground is now in excellent condition for corn planting, which will begin soon. The snowstorms which prevailed in some sections of the State did no damage, for the snow has already melted.

WHEAT AND FRUIT BENEFITED.

The Long Drought in Indiana Has Been Broken by Showers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—The drought in Indiana that has been broken by the copious showers and snows of the last three days was one of the severest in years. Streams had run dry, wells were exhausted, stock and crops were suffering, and forest fires had caused the destruction of many thousand dollars' worth of property. Since the 1st of January the rainfall has been six inches short.

The recent rains will be of inestimable value to the crops in this section. Wheat, which was suffering, will show a marked improvement under the influence of the delayed moisture, and the fruit crop, which was threatened with being stunted and blighted, already shows improved conditions. The drought was especially damaging to apples, peaches, cherries, and pears, as well as to grapes and berries. Despite several days of warm weather, there had been, up to the time of the break in the drought, no sign of leaf or bud, and there was danger that the sap would dry up in the trees.

In an indirect way also the prospects for oats and corn are improved, since the moisture facilitates plowing, which, in the dry, hard ground, was almost out of the question. In some sections the relief from the drought is regarded as the direct result of Divine interference, since churches and whole communities joined in invocations for relief from threatened famine.

MUCH GOOD DONE IN MISSOURI.

Rains Have Given Assurance of an Immense Corn Crop.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 2.—Crop reports from Missouri are decidely conflicting. In the central wheat belt, some farmers report fine prospects, while their neighbors will be glad to get half a crop.

The rains of Sunday and yesterday have unquestionably done considerable good in sections. In North Missouri, however, the prospects are anything but bright, and half a crop will be more than most farmers will expect. Oats are only in fair shape, but the rain will do them some good. Farmers are everywhere plowing for corn, and an enormous acreage will be put in.

Owing to immigration, the yield in the Ozarks this year will be at least ten times what it has ever been before, and for the first time much of it will be exported.

Fruits are in fair shape, and the prospects are good for a moderate yield of peaches and a large yield of apples. The rain has set the trees to budding.

GOOD CONDITION FOR SEEDING.

The Rains Break a Three Years' Drought in South Dakota.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 2.—Farmers in Brown and adjoining counties say that the rains of the last few days have put the soil in fine condition for seeding, but that a great deal of moisture will be needed later on to bring the grain to healthy fruition.

South Dakota was in the drought belt of 1894, and all through this section of the State the crop was the shortest ever known, many farms yielding no more than five bushels to the acre, and many fields were not even worth putting the reaper into. No really satisfying rains have fallen here since the Spring of 1892. With a record of two crop failures, the farmers of South Dakota are in the worst condition in their history. In fact, from 20 to 25 per cent. of them are wholly without seed grain. In five counties the County Commissioners have furnished grain, taking a lien on the prospective crops. The situation has brought such discouragement that in some cases farmers have refused to accept seed, even on these terms, and will put in no crops at all. A good many farms have been deserted, some of their owners going to the land that is to be declared open to settlement in a few days on the Yankton reservation. Others, attracted by the stories of fabulous wealth being dug out of the hills, are flocking to Rapid City, Lead, and Deadwood. South Dakota will, therefore, have more vacant farms this year than for five years.

Diversified farming is making but little headway in this section. Dairying has been resorted to in some sections, and stock raising in some others, but neither is largely successful, owing to climatic difficulties. Indications point to a large decrease in the acreage of wheat, oats, and rye, a slight increase in the acreage of barley and a considerable increase in the acreage of flax.

STILL DRY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Farmers Ready to Sow Wheat When There Is Sufficient Moisture.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., April 2.—The farmers of North Dakota are on the verge of despair, owing to the early Spring drought. The Winter brought only snow enough for a few weeks' sleighing, and no rain has fallen since some time in February. The heavy rains in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska missed this section, and the farms are as dry and bare as in October. Farmers are ready to begin seeding, but they are not putting their wheat in, owing to the danger of its being blown away.

The crop in this State last year east of the Coteaux was surprisingly large, considering the dryness of the season after June 1, and the farmers have plenty of good wheat for seed. They realize, however, that it will be impossible to secure another crop unless a great deal of rain falls during the months of April and May. The bonanza farmers of Cass, Walsh, and Grand Forks Counties are preparing to seed about the usual area of their land to wheat, but among the small farmers there is a decided disposition to curtail the acreage, owing to the small price received for wheat the last season, a good deal of the primest quality having been sold at the elevator

at from 42 cents to 44 cents per bushel, hardly enough to pay for seeding, cutting, and thrashing.

Along the northern border of the State there has been a large influx of population from Manitoba and Alberta, and there is liberal sowing. The grain acreage of the State will be nearly as large as that of last year, provided seasonable rains fall in the next couple of weeks.

OHIO NEEDS MORE RAIN.

Recent Showers Have Not Placed Wheat Beyond the Danger Line.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2.—The recent rains in Ohio have temporarily relieved the prevailing drought, which was doing much injury to Winter wheat, and that crop is in much better condition all over the State now than a week or ten days ago. Competent authority places an estimate of between 90 and 95 per cent. on the crop, compared with an average. A week ago the percentage was put between 85 and 90.

Th rainfall is still far short of the average, and general rains will be necessary within a few days to keep the crop in its present condition. Through Central Ohio the precipitation for the first three months of the year is still over 3.25 per cent. short of the average for the season. The percentage is something lower than this over Southern Ohio, and about the same for the northern section. The rains the last few days have covered the State, but were much heavier in the southern part of the State than over the remaining portion.

The drought last Fall worked a serious injury to Winter wheat, a large part of the grain failing to germinate. But the Winter has been favorable, and the Spring weather excellent for the crop, except for lack of rain. The wheat had begun to suffer seriously when the rain came, and will need frequent showers if its growth is not to be impaired, as the fall the past few days has not been sufficient for the greater part of the State to put the crop beyond the danger line.

LITTLE EFFECT IN WISCONSIN.

The Ground Was Frozen, and the Moisture Did Not Penetrate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—The recent rains have had little effect in this section. They have not proved specially beneficial to Winter wheat, and have hardly done much toward softening the ground by drawing the frost. This is due to the fact that the rain was cold, and in many places froze as rapidly as it fell.

Winter wheat previous to the rain was in very bad condition, from all appearances. In several places farmers had decided to plow up and sow other grain. Little, however, can be really known of the true condition of this grain until there has been a warm, soaking rain. While the wheat now above the ground is yellow, and to all appearances dead, the root may be alive and capable of sending forth a new growth. Whether this is the case or not cannot be known until the warm showers fall later. The ground previous to the late rains was very dry, there having been little rain late in the Fall, and none whatever this Spring, until last Saturday. The rain, such as it was, was general all over the State, and was to that extent encouraging to farmers, but it did not go down far enough. What the country needs is a two or three days' warm, soaking rain. When that comes, the real condition of the wheat crop will be known.

A BAD OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

The Rain Came Too Late to Benefit Anything but Corn.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 2.—Rain or snow, or both, fell over all parts of Kansas yesterday in abundance, but though it would ordinarily have been most timely, and ought to have asured prospects of a large yield of wheat this season, reports to-day from reliable men in nearly every section of the State are that the rains came at quite the wrong time. If some of it had come last Fall, and if the Winter had been less severe there might have been a grand crop, but the news now is unquestionably worse than it has ever been. One of the most conservative of North Kansas shippers sent word to-day that the prospects throughout that section were the worst he had ever known. He declared that half the wheat was killed beyond recovery by the intense cold of the Winter, and that the other half was in such shape that more than half a crop could not be expected. Another shipper, who was in the city to-day from the same section declared that a quarter crop was more than most farmers expected.

From Southern Kansas the reports are almost equally as bad. From the great eastern central wheat belt the reports are fair, but in the far West little or nothing is expected from wheat. The same is true of the oats and barley crops. The rain and snow have put the ground in good condition for Spring plowing, and the farmers are all busy preparing for a grand corn crop. Many wheat and oat fields will be plowed up. If there be reasonable rains and good weather in July the record will be broken on corn in Kansas this year.

GROUP NO. 9, STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Its Executive Committee Meets at the Hanover National.

The Executive Committee of Group No. 9, State Bankers' Association, met at the office of the Hanover National Bank at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The uniform statement for this group was fully discussed and determined upon, and it will be printed in a few days, and distributed among the members in this city.

The question of the prevention of crime in connection with the banks was also fully discussed, and a committee was authorized to learn from bankers any particulars as to the proposed scheme so as to thoroughly cover the grounds desired by the association.

Mr. Cornwell, in his remarks, indicated the wish of bankers in all parts of the State to have the matter adjusted to suit the desires for proper information in the direction required.

Among those present were President William C. Cornwell of the City Bank of Buffalo, who is also President of the association; James M. Donald, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank; Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank; William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank; R. L. Edwards, President of the Bank of the State of New-York, and S. G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank and Secretary of the group.

The Comstock Anti-Nude Bill.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Assembly Committee on Codes had a hearing to-day on Anthony Comstock's bill to preserve the honor and respect due to women. Mr. Comstock made a long argument in favor of prohibiting the exhibition of women in tights. The committee agreed that the time for some kind of action had arrived, and decided to consider how far it would be wise to go in the matter.

A Happy Release for the Minister.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale in The Boston Commonwealth.

Down at Avon Park, Fla., they have been hanging a minister in effigy because he was occasionally to be seen with a cigar in his mouth. Considering how poor is the average cigar which is furnished off the main line at the South, the chances are that our brother smoked as a penance, and not as a pleasure. In that event, he may hail with joy this good excuse for swearing off.

Mr. Edward Ellingwood is the owner of the busiest drug store in the City of Lowell, and he is well known throughout the State of Massachusetts. He says concerning Hood's Sarsaparilla:

"Whenever any of my customers are looking for a blood purifier I never give them anything but Hood's. I have had larger and larger sales every year. Many other preparations have come up from time to time and made a little splurge and then have disappeared. But all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has remained on top, and it is now, I believe, the only prominent and reliable blood purifier on the market. Customers who try the new medicines invariably come back and get Hood's Sarsaparilla, saying: 'I guess I'll stick to Hood's, and only Hood's.'"

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. It creates an appetite and makes the weak strong. It is the best spring medicine.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

LONG ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Republicans Appear to Have the Best of It on the Whole.

NEWTOWN, L. I., April 2.—The Democrats have again placed this town in the Democratic ranks by electing the entire ticket. George T. Bowman, who headed the local Democratic ticket for Justice of the Peace, is elected by over 200 majority and the rest of the ticket by over 100 majority. The Republicans carried this town last Fall by over 700 majority.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 2.—The following Republicans were elected here to-day: Collector—Asher B. Pollock; Assessors—Egbert R. Bishop and Albert J. Post; Overseer of the Poor—Lewis Tuttle; Justice of the Peace—G. Clarence Topping; Commissioner of Highways—David Rogers; Constables—Austin H. Morris, Edward G. Sayre, George F. Edwards, Oliver Fanning, and Lyman F. Ketcham; Trustees—Charles W. Payne, John M. Hildreth, E. Eratus Halsey, Frank Halsey, Albert J. Post, J. R. Rogers, Joseph W. Jacobs, John Quinn, Silas E. Jessup, Frank C. Rogers, Elias P. Tuttle, and Nathan B. Hallock.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 2.—Returns point to a victory for the Democrats. Eight out of the twelve districts show Democratic majorities, and the remaining four are pronounced Democratic districts.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 2.—The entire Republican ticket was elected here to-day, as follows: Justice of the Peace—B. Frank Wood; Assessor—Edward H. Bourke; Overseer of the Poor—Abraham A. Wyckoff; Highway Commissioner—Frank J. Lott; Excise Commissioner—Henry W. Waldron.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 2.—N. Clinton Miller, Democratic candidate for Tax Collector in Brookhaven, is believed to be elected over William Hedges. The Board of Town Trustees will probably be about evenly divided. The Republicans are thought to have carried the rest of the offices.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—The town elections in the towns of Suffolk County to-day resulted in complete Republican victories in almost every instance. The next board will stand nine Republicans to one Democrat, the same as last year.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 2.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in Southold Township. The excise ticket elects Charles G. Corey for license by a large majority. The Prohibition ticket lost ground in all districts.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 2.—The Republicans claim that their entire ticket is elected, but the Excise Commissioner is in doubt. Resolutions to sell the town water fronts to the village of Northport for $1,000 and to pay the highway deficiency of $4,000 out of the surplus fund were defeated.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—Nine districts give Summers, (Rep.,) candidate for Justice, 23 majority, but it is thought the other four districts will wipe this majority out and give a majority for Franklin, (Dem.) Ellwood Valentine (Rep.) was chosen Collector, and Samuel J. Seaman (Rep.) Commissioner of Highways. The resolution to bond the town was defeated.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., April 2.—All the nominees of the Democratic Party were elected here to-day.

SONS OF PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY

They Dined, Talked, and Listened at the Brunswick Last Night.

About 150 sons of old Phillips Academy, Andover, met at dinner last night at the Brunswick Hotel.

An alumni meeting was held, at which these officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—Gilman H. Tucker; Vice Presidents—L. T. Chamberlain, Egbert Guernsey, Anson P. Atterbury, R. Wayne Parker; Secretary—Henry M. Love; Treasurer—Frank L. Warren; Executive Committee—Horace E. Deming, Forest E. Dryden, Joseph N. Tuttle, C. Edgar Smith, and Oliver G. Jennings.

Melville C. Day was toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, President of the academy; Lander T. Chamberlain, Eugene D. Hawkins, George Putnam Smith, and William Edwards Park.

Dr. Bancroft's portrait was presented to the Trustees of the academy. Gilman H. Tucker made the presentation speech, and on behalf of the Trustees Alpheus H. Hardy responded.

Sharks in the Mediterranean.

The opening of the Suez Canal has been commercially of immense benefit to the world, but in one respect it has been a disadvantage. Prior to the existence of the Suez Canal sharks were unknown in the Mediterranean; but since the opening of the great waterway it is reported that they have appeared in large numbers in that sea, where their presence is much feared by fishermen. On more than one occasion they have wrought havoc among the fishermen's nets in the neighborhood of Pola, in the Adriatic, from which it may be inferred that they are now pretty well diffused throughout the Mediterranean.—Chambers's Journal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—341 East Thirty-sixth Street; damage slight.

4 A. M.—Lion Brewery stables, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue; damage, $10,000.

10:50 A. M.—2,494 Second Avenue; Charles Kuntzman, tenement; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—177 East Eighty-second Street; Mary Corbett, flat; damage, $50.

MIND YOU.

We DON'T PROMISE to give you A NEW PAIR OF LUNGS. But, WE DO guarantee to KEEP THE OLD ONES IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION with

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

the only swift, pleasant, and CERTAIN CURE for a COUGH, COLD, or any other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails.

Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6th Av., corner 22d St.

GOLD TOO STRONG FOR THEM

Police Corruption Fund a Powerful Factor at Albany.

MONEY TO KILL THE MAGISTRATES BILL

No Chance of the Passage of the Lexow Measures in the Senate To-day—Requisite Votes Wanting.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator O'Connor's prediction a fortnight ago that either the Lexow police bills would pass or New-York City would receive no police legislation this year is about to be verified. Action on the Lexow bills, which were to be called up in the Senate to-morrow, is to be deferred. The Republicans fully comprehend that votes sufficient to pass them cannot be procured.

Senators Lamy of Buffalo and Reynolds of Brooklyn have expressly declared their hostility to the measures. Senators Coggeshall of Oneida and Robertson of Westchester are under the weather, unable to leave their rooms, and hence their votes will not be forthcoming. Senator Wolfert of Kings is too ill to be brought to Albany from his home in Brooklyn. Senator Stapleton of Syracuse will not vote for the bills unless his trivial amendments are inserted. With the backsliders, the halt, and the sick, the Republican strength of nineteen is thus reduced to only thirteen, present and accounted for.

Nor can any assistance be expected from the Democrats. This afternoon Senator Cantor set at rest all doubts as to the position of his colleagues by stating that the Democrats had decided not to support any New-York police bills except those proposed by the Committee of Ten. He said he had examined the amendments which Senator Stapleton would offer, and that even with the Lexow bills so modified they could not command Democratic support. As it will require every Republican vote to get the bills through, they will be kept back until the full party vote is present.

While politics was the means of killing the bi-partisan bill, large chunks of cold cash killed the reorganization bill. So with the Police Magistrates bill, which will suffer the same fate as the Police Commission and reorganization bills. Over $25,000 was sent here to strangle the reorganization bill. That this sum was well distributed is proved by the fact that the bill, in spite of the strong public sentiment for it and the total absence of open opposition to it, has been killed. Who raised this money, who handled it here, who distributed it, and who received it are all matters that a vigorous investigation would bring to light.

The corruption fund raised to defeat the Police Magistrates bill was nearly as large as that sent here to kill the reorganization bill. From the general stories in circulation here, each one of the fifteen police justices contributed the sum of $1,800, and each of the thirty police court clerks was assessed 5 per cent. of his salary, to retain counsel for the purpose of defeating this measure.

The sum thus raised is fixed at $20,000. It was not the arguments of legal counsel that killed this bill, but the cold, business-like gentleman of the third house, with his golden arguments.

One of the best-known Republicans in the State said to the correspondent of The New-York Times to-night:

"If I were a Senator of the State of New-York, I would stand in my place and openly denounce the corruption that has been used to kill these two meritorious measures. I would demand a senatorial investigation, and then send for every Police Justice and compel him to account for the money he has thus contributed. I should go to the bottom of this skull and bones society, that now runs the police department in New-York, and has become a terror to every candidate for public office who has the temerity to oppose measures the police force is interested in. That money has been freely used against this legislation goes without saying, and the Senate owes it to its own dignity that a committee of investigation be appointed."

The first act of reprisal on the part of the Platt Senators against Mayor Strong occurred this morning, when, on the flimsiest excuse and pretext, the bill to appropriate $100,000 to permit the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the city departments in New-York was bundled back to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Mullin, the Chairman of that committee, had introduced the bill at the request of John Proctor Clark, who was acting as the representative of Mayor Strong. The bill had been duly considered in the committee, not the slightest objection had been heard to it, and it had been favorably reported. This morning it came up in general orders.

"Is not this bill a reflection on the Lexow committee?" asked Senator Ahearn, (Dem., New-York.)

"No. It is but continuing their great work," was Mullin's reply.

Senator Cantor said it was curious to see the interest taken by country members in New-York's welfare. He thought the Commission of Accounts should do the work. If the bill would keep legislative committees out of New-York it would be a good thing. As it was, he was glad to learn that the Mayor and the reform authorities want the bill, and he saw in it an indication that they had got tired of the special investigating committee.

Senator Lexow replied that all the Mayor wanted was to see if the $40,000,000 annually spent in New-York had been properly spent. He believed the money had not been so spent, and that as a result of this inquiry the Legislature would have to cut down the salaries of city officers and greatly reduce the city's expenses. Hundreds of men were then drawing enormous salaries and the city expenses were simply enormous and out of all proportion. These should be cut down to meet changed financial conditions.

Senator Cantor asserted that nothing improper would be found, and that salaries of public officials might well be reduced all over the State. He favored the bill because it kept the investigation at home. The bill was progressed, but when the Committee of the Whole arose, Senator Raines made the point that the Mullin bill had not been placed properly on the calendar, the Cities Committee not having met. The Chairman then ordered the bill recommitted.

THE COMMITTEE OF TEN BILLS.

Arguments in Their Favor Before the Assembly Cities Committee.

ALBANY, April 2.—The fact that the New-York City police bills were to be taken up by the Assembly Cities Committee filled the Assembly parlor this afternoon. Most of those present were New-Yorkers. The Committee of Ten bills were first taken up.

The first speaker was James C. Carter. He might, he said, point out what the necessities of the case are, but there were many other people more competent to do so. He would therefore present but one aspect. New-York wanted the bills. Still it was for the Legislature to say what should be done. It was proper, however, for the committee to listen to arguments of people who knew the conditions. The manner in which the city had been managed in reference to its police had become world-famous. It was well understood that vice centred in the inferior courts and police officials. It was well known that they were plague spots, chargeable to the Democratic Party. It was this party which was in power. It was acknowledged that a Republican Legislature must make it right. These conditions entered into the campaign of last Fall. The city should now be afforded relief. The city had a new Mayor, but even he, under existing conditions, was unable to bring about decided and sweeping reforms.

"And now," continued the speaker, "what has the Lexow committee done? Every one knows that that committee had gone but a little under the surface. Still, from bottom to top the police system had been discovered to be corrupt. It was conceded by all that there had been too much politics in such system and administration. It was acknowledged that the prime reason of the corruption was that it was based on a commission consisting of four men. The result of these discoveries led to study, and this study had resulted in the Committee of Ten, which had taken a stand in favor of a single-headed commission and a business management of the New-York City police system. The best form of relief had been talked about in this committee, and the single-headed commission had been advocated by all. This committee was not composed of representatives of one great party. It included Republicans and Democrats. It included the ablest lawyers in the city.

Under the present system a police officer could not enforce the law regarding the closing of disreputable houses because his board, as he would say, had not given him orders to do so. The new system would prevent this, and one man would be responsible for the better administration of the department.

Mr. Carter could not imagine that there was a man in the Legislature who did not want a reform.

Then there was another matter—that of the way in which the force was and had been recruited. It had always been a matter of bargain and sale, and always of favor. Never had a man been selected for his worth to serve upon the force, standing on his merits. This bill, on the other hand, provided for a civil service examination, the man at the top to take the place vacant, and all promotions to be made from the bottom to the top. Under the present condition, large offenses were allowed to go unpunished, and good men had been punished for small charges. The Committee of Ten was entitled to much consideration.

Seth Low, the next speaker, apologized for the tardy appearance in the Legislature of the Committee of Ten bills. That committee was much indebted to the Lexow committee for its investigations, and, consequently had waited until the report of the committee had been made. Then it was ascertained that the bills suggested by the Lexow committee did not meet with the ideas of the Committee of Ten. The remedies suggested by the investigating committee were inadequate. After this was ascertained, the bills before the committee were prepared.

There were two evils to be remedied, said Mr. Low. One was a question of civilization. It was acknowledged that the police system was honeycombed with corruption. It was almost a disgrace to wear a uniform of a New-York police officer. The question that comes into the minds of every man when he sees a New-York policeman is, "Is this man one of those benefited by plunder?" The second question was that of politics. That was the objection which the Committee of Ten made to the Lexow bills—the political element had not been eliminated.

The best part of the Committee of Ten bills before the committee was that the Bureau of Elections was divorced from the Police Department. This system had worked in Brooklyn. The Lexow bills did not do this, and for this reason the Committee of Ten opposed them. The Lexow bills also provided for the recognition of factions in parties, while the Committee of Ten bills did not. The bills further provided that the police system be stripped of its political significance by placing the Bureau of Elections by itself. The measures met with the general approval of the people of New-York and should be favorably reported.

Theodore Sutro, President of the German-American Reform Association, spoke next in favor of the Committee of Ten bills. There were, he said, two things which were sought after in the bills. One was that but a single man should be at the head of the police system, and the other was that the police system be divorced from politics. The reason for the first reform was to have but one man responsible for the administration of the department. The reason for the second reform was evident by the disclosures which had been made in the recent investigation. There was no reason that the system which protected the lives of New-Yorkers should be placed in politics, and other matters proposed to be taken out. The rumor that the bills were advocated by but a small body of men was untrue. The organization which he represented alone had branches in every ward of the city, and the propositions of the Committee of Ten were advocated by nearly all the reform associations of the city. There were many arguments that could be used against the Lexow bills, but the two things sought after and mentioned by the speaker in opening his argument were the main ones against them.

Mr. Rives, Chairman of the Committee of Ten, stated that there were many others present who wished to be heard upon the bill. Still, the committee was probably pressed for time and would not sit long enough to hear them. The matter was of the greatest importance, and it was desired that Mr. Delafield of the Committee of Seventy should say something. An extension of the time for the purposes of a further hearing was suggested by the speaker, who then made a short speech in advocacy of the measure. He represented six organizations in New-York City, all of which were for reform in municipal government. There was a concensus of opinion in favor of the Committee of Ten bills before the committee and opposed to the Lexow bills, the Ainsworth bills, and all measures which proposed a bi-partisan feature for New-York City police management. One of the speakers had stated that the people were indebted to the Lexow committee for the work it had done. This was so. The report the committee had presented at the end of its labors was an all important document. It should be read with care by every one interested in New-York City police legislation. The report was a good one, until it reached the period of the presentation of the bills. There it was in error, for, while saying that it favored taking the police administration out of politics, it did not propose to do so. A bi-partisan board simply made deals and was not in the interest of the people. The present bills would rid New-York of all evil.

Chairman O'Grady then stated that it was time for the committee to adjourn and put the continuation of the hearing upon New-York police bills down for a week from to-day.

DEATH OF DAVID M. STONE

The Veteran Editor Passes Away at His Brooklyn Home.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM MANY WEEKS

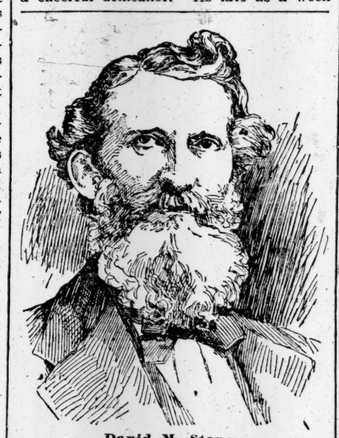
All Hope of His Recovery Had Been Abandoned—His Niece with Him at the Last—His Long Newspaper Career.

David M. Stone, the venerable ex-editor of The New-York Journal of Commerce, died at his home, 482 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:05 o'clock last night.

Miss Hall, his niece, and a trained nurse, who had been in constant attendance upon him during his long illness, were with him at the time. He was seized with a fit of vomiting about 8 o'clock, and the nurse gave him a stimulant, but before a physician could reach his bedside, he died. He was conscious almost to the end.

Mr. Stone passed a restless night on Monday, but his condition yesterday afternoon was more encouraging. Dr. William M. Butler of 507 Clinton Avenue, who attended Mr. Stone, expressed the belief that he would live another day at least, and so confident was he that his patient would survive the night that he came with his wife to the city.

Heart failure was the cause of Mr. Stone's death. He had not been well since his retirement from the Journal of Commerce, three years ago, but his malady did not become serious until early in February. He then kept to his room, where he maintained a cheerful demeanor. As late as a week



David M. Stone.

ago, Mr. Stone was hopeful of recovery, and expressed the belief that, with the return of mild weather, he would be able to walk out. But since then he had gradually grown more feeble, and on Sunday hope of his recovery was abandoned.

Mr. Stone was a member of the Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behren's is pastor. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made, but Dr. Behrends will probably officiate at the services.

David M. Stone was one of the best known men in Brooklyn and had an extensive acquaintance among the most prominent business men in this city. He was well informed on the subject of flowers and enjoyed telling the history of his beautiful plants to the people of Brooklyn, who were always welcome in his garden and greenhouses.

He was born in Connecticut Dec. 23, 1817. His father was a country physician. When fourteen years old, David left home to earn his own living, and he taught school and worked in business houses until 1849, when he drifted into newspaper work.

He was a clerk in a dry goods commission house in Philadelphia in 1849, when it failed. The publisher of The Dry Goods Reporter in New-York City offered him the position of editor in chief at a salary of $1,000 a year. He accepted, but shortly after, owing to some trouble with the owner, Mr. Stone resigned. He then secured a position on The Journal of Commerce at a salary of $1,000 a year, which was increased to $3,000.

Mr. Stone had called at The Journal of Commerce office with a story to sell. Gerard Hallock, the editor, offered him $20 for it, and told him if he could write as readily as the article indicated he would give him other work. He said he could make it worth while for Mr. Hallock to employ him.

Mr. Stone has told of what followed in this way:

"'What can you do for us?' Mr. Hallock said, slowly.

"'I can write a review of the dry goods market every week such as you have been copying and crediting to The Reporter, and I can produce live editorials that will be read,' I answered with an earnestness that surprised myself.

"'Suppose you try your hand on a review for this week, and bring it to me when it is done,' Mr. Hallock replied, as he lighted the gas, for the daylight had gone and the interview was over. The next morning, at a little after 8, I walked into his sanctum with the promised copy.

"As Mr. Hallock looked over the paper, comprising some twelve or fifteen foolscap pages, he smiled and said: 'So you had it written when you were here.'

"'Indeed I had not,' I said.

"'And you wrote all this since you left me yesterday?'

"'Most certainly,' I answered.

"'I see you have industry as well as ability,' was the reply of a man who, as I afterward learned, was not much given to compliments.

"'Now, what salary do you want if you come to work for us?'

"'One thousand dollars a year.'

"'That is very high,' he said; 'literary labor is not paid like skill in mercantile life. Our chief assistant editor, Mr. Sandford, a graduate of Yale and a fine scholar, only receives $650 a year.'

"'But it costs me about $1,000 to live,' I replied, 'and I can earn it if I have a ghost of a chance.'

"'I infer that you will expect a contract for a year or six months, at least, at that price.'

"'No, I do not ask it,' I answered, with some warmth; 'even if I were engaged in that way I would not stay an hour longer than I was wanted.'

"'Then you can come,' he said, smilingly, 'because we can stop the allowance Saturday night if it does not seem to pay.'

"'Yes, and by the same rule I am free to go, then, if I do not like it,' I answered promptly.

"'We will not let you go if your performance keeps pace with your promise,' was his reply. And thus I was engaged."

He then started the money market in The Journal of Commerce, and made it a success.

The Journal of Commerce was described by the Grand Jury in 1861 as being disloyal to the Government, and when friends in Washington appealed to Secretary Seward, he wrote to David Hoadley that if Mr. Stone was put in charge of the paper the Post Offices would be once more open to The Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Hallock then offered to put Mr. Stone's name at the head of the paper, but Mr. Stone refused, and subsequently he and William C. Prime, a lawyer of New-York, became owners of the paper. Several years later Mr. Stone became editor in chief, and held that position until June 10, 1893, when it was consolidated with The Commercial Bulletin. Up to which time he had not taken a vacation since 1849.

He was married for about fifty years, but his wife died in 1887. He had always been one of the leading spirits in the Central Congregational Church. He never held a political office, but always took an active interest in politics.

Most of his spare time was spent in his garden and greenhouses.

He was interested in many of Brooklyn's charitable organizations, as was also his wife, who gave considerable money to charitable objects during her lifetime.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE CIRCUS

Those from the Orphan Asylums Will Have a Treat Next Monday.

The Madison Square Garden was crowded last night, and the circus was enjoyed by a bigger throng than ever. Several new features have been introduced this week.

Next Monday afternoon, April 8, has been set aside by J. A. Bailey for the special entertainment of the children from the numerous orphan asylums in this vicinity. Every year the little ones are afforded this great treat, and "circus day" is always looked forward to with extreme anticipations of delight. The only conditions Mr. Bailey names are that the management of the various institutions communicate with him as speedily as possible, designating the number of children and attendants they will send, in order that seats may be reserved for them.

Last year there were 6,500 children at the "orphans' matinée," and a happier experience than they had would be difficult to imagine. For days after the event the management received hundreds of letters from the little folks, expressing their gratitude and pleasure. The doors of Madison Square Garden will be opened at 12:30, and from that time until 2 o'clock the children will be shown the strange people from all parts of the world, who form the Ethnological Congress, and will also be shown through the great menagerie.

As their seats will be reserved and held for them, there will be no occasion for hurrying through these departments, and the visitors will have ample time to see all of the departments in the big show.

But This Is Not Lindley Murray.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Miss Alice Mabel Bacon's last letter, entitled, "Try Again, Mr. Villiers," in your issue of Saturday, has just come to my notice. I will try again, if you will allow me the space. In the subjoined letters of her friend, George Foster Peabody, I find that "Miss Bacon is most careful in her statements." This is not so. She is rash—decidedly rash. She is out in her facts regarding "Murray's Hand Book to Japan." In her letter she absolutely conveys the idea to "ignorant persons" that Murray never published a guide book on that country. His guide book is the most popular handbook to-day on Japan.

I can understand her reason for her feeble attempt in discrediting my veracity regarding the Port Arthur trouble. It is a laudable, though futile, one. Miss Bacon, I believe, is a personal friend of the wife of Field Marshal Oyama. Now, Oyama was the General who was the indirect cause of the Port Arthur masascre. The public may therefore judge with what impartiality Miss Bacon enters the lists in attacking the veracity of the reports of a war correspondent who, unfortunately, was an eye witness of the mistake made by the Japanese Army in the Liantung Peninsula. Miss Bacon may now have the last word.

FREDERIC VILLIERS.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Bishop T. F. Davies of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Attorney General Richard Olney is at the Waldorf.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston of Washington is at the Windsor.

—Thomas Ryan, formerly the Minister to Mexico, is at the Astor.

—President Franklin Carter of William College is at the Everett.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, is at the Holland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Aurora, Ill., April 2.—The business portion of the City of St. Charles burned. The loss will exceed $100,000. The principal losers are Stewart Brothers, flouring mills, $50,000; Caldwell's meat market, $1,000; Bowman, Warren & Stewart, bank building and fixtures, $15,000; Samuel Grill, dry goods, $20,000; Odd Fellows' Hall, $5,000; Lundgren & Wilson's clothing store, and Longacre's drug store, $20,000.

Belvidere, N. J., April 2.—Two barns belonging to Dr. H. M. Cox of Port Murray burned, with five horses; loss, $1,000; partially insured.

Boston, April 2.—Fire did $10,000 damage to the factory of the American Lead Company, at Cambridge.

Lockport, N. Y., April 2.—Music Hall, on Walnut Street, burned to-night; loss, $12,000; no insurance.

Appreciating the very cordial recognition extended to their special display of Silverware made last fall, the Gorham Manufacturing Company have devoted the entire intervening period to the preparation for Easter of an extraordinary exhibit of Sterling Silver Wedding Presents. This collection of new products is now complete and has been placed on exhibition and sale in the art rooms on the third floor of their establishment.

BROADWAY, NINETEENTH STREET.

REBELS BOUND FOR CUBA

The Adirondack Said to Have Taken Them from Port Limon.

TWO GENERALS, PLENTY OF GOLD

Party of Twenty-five "Interested in Sisal Hemp" Disembarked at a Signal and Went to Fortune Island.

The steamship Adirondack of the Atlas Line, running to Jamaica and the Central American coast, brought from Costa Rica to Fortune Island, on her last trip, twenty-five men who are supposed to be greatly interested in the Cuban insurrection.

Capt. Lamson of the Adirondack understood that these men were interested in the cultivation of sisal hemp, which is being so largely introduced into the West Indies, and that their two leaders, who called themselves Messrs. Du Casse and Brown, were the managers of the company.

There is no doubt that the men were Cubans. They boarded the vessel at Port Limon. The Adirondack stopped at Kingston, Jamaica, just fifteen minutes, to take on board forty-two passengers with a large quantity of luggage. That was early last Thursday morning, March 28, and the voyage was pushed steadily on until Friday evening at 6:30 P. M., when the ship arrived off Fortune Island, one of the Bahamas.

The steamship was due at that point earlier in the day, but she did not reach the anchorage until after dusk. At this island the vessels of the Atlas Line stop on their way south to pick up the negroes who handle their cargo at Kingston and the South American ports, and again stop on their way north to leave the negroes until their return.

The vessel generally anchors about a mile from shore, and a large rowboat comes out to receive the men who are coming home Friday evening. When the Adirondack arrived off the island last Friday, she sent up a red light. It was not long before a light was seen approaching in the regular boat, following which came a second craft of equal size. Meanwhile a large bonfire had blazed up on shore.

After the workmen with their bags and bundles, have gone over into the first boat, the second one was drawn up to the same place, where one very large trunk was carefully lowered into it with ropes. Then followed several other smaller ones. The companion ladder had been lowered at the other end of the vessel, and the boat was taken back to the foot of the ladder after the trunks had been put into it.

By this time it was becoming very dark. Lanterns were hung at the top and bottom of the ladder, and men began to descend. There were only three oarsmen in the boat, but one by one the company of Cubans filed down the steps until twenty-five men had entered her, and she seemed to be packed with more than she could conveniently have held if the sea had not been comparatively quiet. Each man, as he went down the steps, tossed to the others in the boat one or two grips or satchels. As soon as the last man had entered, the rope was cast off and the boat, without any light except the glowing ends of a few cigars, disappeared in the darkness. The fire on the shore died down and the Adirondack resumed her course toward New-York.

Only two or three of these mysterious men had appeared on the upper deck among the first-class passengers on the trip from Port Limon. The others had wandered restlessly around the lower deck aft, although these steamships seldom carry any steerage passengers, and are not often prepared to take care of them. Those who saw them saw a lot of dark, Spanish faces, and waists girdled with belts, from which protruded the handles of pistols and the hilts of knives. There is little doubt that the men, several of the Adirondack's passengers declare, were Cuban refugees returning from the Central American coast to take part in the present rebellion. One of those who sailed as first-class passengers was recognized by another passenger as Gen. Maguira, who commanded the Cuban insurgents in the insurrection previous to this, while another was declared to be Brig. Gen. Crombet, who also took an active part in that affair. The latter was somewhat disfigured by a scar on the lower lip. Gen. Maguira is a fine-looking man of medium size, with iron-gray hair and handsome dark eyes. One of these men was said to have $7,000 in gold, which he was taking with him to the island, and every one of the men had with him a considerable sum of the precious metal. This was contained in the bags that were lowered into the boat by each man as he descended the stairway.

It is believed that the men intend to go by some swift-sailing cutter to the island of Cuba, and watch their opportunity to get ashore by night. Seven thousand other refugees are reported to be ready to join them from other islands of the Carribean Sea, while a force of 15,000 armed men, it is stated, will rally around Gen. Maguira as soon as he sets foot on Cuban soil. Of course, the Spanish gunboats are watching as large an extent of the coast as they can, but there are not many of them, and there will be many chances to elude their observation.

On board the Adirondack there was a rumor, possibly originating from the Cubans themselves, that a Spanish man-of-war was following the steamer to watch the movements of her mysterious passengers, but nothing was seen of her by anybody aboard.

Haker—Kahn.

Miss Julia Kahn and Jacob Haker were married last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The banquet hall and garden were beautifully decorated with palms and cut roses, and the bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of lilies during the ceremony.

Over 300 guests were present, among whom were School Inspector Jacob Fleischaur, Congressman Richard Shannon, Senator Joseph A. Wolff, Thomas Eagan, Senator Thomas Wallace of Ansonia, ex-Assemblyman Meyer J. Stein, David Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hechnaud, and Assemblyman Charles Sternbury.

A banquet and ball followed the ceremony.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

FAST AND FEAST DAYS IN NEW-ENGLAND

THE FAST AND THANKSGIVING DAYS OF NEW-ENGLAND. By W. De Loss Love, Jr. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

There still may be found in the remoter parts of New-England a few persons who observe fast days and the Thanksgiving Days as they were observed in the Colonial times and in the early decades of the Republic. These few persons believe, as the Fathers believed, that if the crops are good, the country is prosperous, the public health satisfactory, all these things have been ordered specially to indicate that the Great Ruler of the universe is pleased with the people.

They also believe that sickness, drought, freshets, fires, storms, and everything else that is disagreeable and hard to bear are manifestations of God's displeasure. If a man loses his wife, they say he has been sinful and the Lord has taken away his helpmate in order to remind him of his responsibility to a higher power than any on earth. If a herd of cows, in its ignorance of the laws of nature, assembles beneath a tree in the pasture in order to escape the downpour and falls dead in a heap when the lightning comes, these same good people tell us that the man who owned the cows had "wandered from the sight of the Lord."

It is this sort of reasoning which survives in the minds of a few persons of our day that was the foundation of the New-England institutions of fasting and thanksgiving. This fact is established fully in Mr. Love's work, which aims to present the historical facts concerning those institutions. As Mr. Love puts it:

They (the Pilgrim Fathers) found no place for the discipline of chastening love. Regarding all dire happenings as punishments and all blessings as approvals, they seem to have thought that their moral status before God was thus written out in events. They connected every calamity or deliverance with their present sin or virtue. As the former had a particular voice of warning and the latter a testimony of forgiveness, every event approached them with its shadow before and its sunshine afterward, to be recognized by fasting and thanksgiving.

One of the most famous of the New-England fasts took place in the year 1623. It was appointed by public authority, which had taken note of the distressful condition of the cornfields and bean patches due to the lack of rain. For six long weeks not a drop of water had fallen. The fields about Plymouth were parched and the crops appeared as though they had been blasted with fire.

At the same time the people were mourning because they believed that a ship with many of their friends on board and with stocks of provisions which they sadly needed had gone down in a storm off the coast. "The most courageous," says Winslow, from whom Mr. Love takes his account, "were now discouraged because God, which hitherto had been our only shield and supporter, now seemed in His anger to arm Himself against us." Continuing his narrative, Winslow says:

These and like considerations moved not only every good man privately to enter into examination with his own estate between God and his conscience, and go to humiliation before Him, but also more solemnly to humble ourselves together before the Lord by fasting and prayers; hoping that the same God which had stirred us up hereunto would be moved hereby in mercy to look down upon us and grant the request of our dejected souls if our continuance there might any way stand with His glory and our food. But O the mercy of God! who was as ready to hear as we to ask; for though in the morning when we are assembled together, the heavenes were as clear and the drought as like to continue as ever it was, yet (our exercise continuing some eight or nine hours) before our departure the weather was overcast, the clouds gathered together on all sides, and on the next morning distilled such soft, sweet, and moderate showers of rain, continuing some fourteen days, and mixed with such seasonable weather, as it was hard to say whether our withered corn or drooping affections inermost quickened or revived; such was the beauty and goodness of God

In the minds of those who participated in this fast there was not the slightest doubt that God sent the rain in direct answer to the prayers that were offered in that period of eight or nine hours. Many years went by before it was safe anywhere in New-England to suggest that the men of Plymouth did not reason well in respect to this matter; in fact, the story of the fast is to be found in a certain school history in use in New-England as late as 1865, and many men and women living to-day will recall that the historian asserted it as a historical fact that the rain came because those who needed it prayed for it.

The practical value of fasting and humiliation at sea as well as on land was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Fathers by what happened to two ships laden with recruits for the New-England colonies, which were sailing from England to America in the year 1629. In the case of one of the ships a minster's child had died and the ship was becalmed. The entire day was consecrated to "solemn fasting and humiliation to Almighty God." As the story runs, the services barely were over when a fair wind sprang up and the ship went bounding along toward her destination. This was, according to Higginson, "a manifest evidence of the Lord's hearing our prayers."

In the case of the other ship, there were contrary winds, unwholesome fogs, and a visitation of smallpox and scurvy. "The Lord heard us," says the chronicler of this fact, "before we prayed and gave us answer before we called, for early in the morning the wind turned full east, being as fit a wind as could blow." "It would seem, also," remarks Mr. Love, "that they thought a divine sanction was put upon their practice, because a wicked fellow among the crew, who had railed at them as Puritans and mocked at their fast days, fell sick and died." Higginson closes his account of these marine facts by saying: "Let all that use fasting and praying take notice that it is as prevailable by sea as by land whensoever it is faithfully performed."

Mr. Love gives an interesting account of the earthquake fasts in Boston in the time of Cotton Mather. The morning of the first shock the bell of his church was rung to summon the people to "some seasonable exercises of religion." It was a solemn and devout audience. All the Boston clergymen were in attendance, and they all interpreted the earth's quakings as a warning from God to a sinful people. Repentance was the cry.

Cotton Mather reserved especially for himself the privilege of preaching the sermon. His text was Micah, vi., 9: "The Lord's voice crieth unto the city." With all the ingenuity which he could command he set himself to work to add to the terror of his hearers. "The Glorius God has roared out of Zion," he said; "we have the last night heard the terrible roaring." In the course of his sermon he gave a rap at some who had been guilty of sleeping in church:

I see none asleep at this time. 'Tis a congregation of hearers that I am at this time speaking to. This very circumstance awakens a thought in me. That sleeping in assemblies of Zion, when it is indulged and not a mere involuntary surprisal upon infirmity, 'tis utterly a fault and offers an affront to Heaven. Now, Syrs, you have an earthquake to give you a push like that of the goads given of old by the masters of assemblies, for the awakening of drowsy sleepers then. An earthquake is crying in your ears, "What meanest thou, O! sleeper in the House of God?" Oh, no more sleeping in this dreadful place! It may soon be made so..

Mr. Love makes no plea for the restoration of the spirit with which the Fathers kept their fasts and thanksgivings; his purpose is simply to exhibit what that spirit was, now it came into existence, how it weakened with advancing years. He thinks that "pious purpose, preserving courage, and honest faith of these good men" are

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THE SCIENCE OF PLAYMAKING

TECHNIQUE OF THE DRAMA. An Exposition of Dramatic Composition and Art. By Dr. Gustav Freytag. An authorized translation from the sixth German edition by Elias J. MacEwan, M. A. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

Freytag's has long been the standard treatise on dramatic technique, and its first appearance in English is therefore most welcome. It was originally published in 1863, and the theories of play construction it sets forth have since been a boon to many a dramatic critic and lecturer on dramatic art and history, and have also been freely made use of by writers of English books on the subject. So long has the work been known, by name at least, that it is something of a surprise to learn from the biographical note Prof. MacEwan prefixes to his translation that the venerable author of this grammar of the drama, the famous novel "Soll und Haben," and many other well-known works, is still alive, though long since retired from active life.

The cultivated German mind is essentially scientific. It seeks a reason for everything, and the search, though it may be protracted, is rarely unproductive. To some persons scientific analysis of works of art seems an unprofitable and uncongenial employment. It is indisputable that a man who writes a fine play knows how to do it: it is conceivable that he might not be able to reduce his knowledge to a set of clear rules for the guidance of others. Freytag, however, does not contend that the drama has an absolute and unchangeable technique. But as the Greek poets must have worked, as he expresses it, according to craftsmen's rules which were well known to Attic criticism, so he holds the intrigue of the Spanish cloak and dagger was woven according to fixed laws, though no fragment of a Castilian "Poetics" is extant. He believed the modern German stage sadly needed "a generally useful technique."

We suffer from the opposite of narrow limitations, the lack of proper restraint, lack of form, a popular style, a definite range of dramatic material, firmness of grasp; our work has become in all directions casual and uncertain. Even to-day, eighty years after Schiller, the young poet finds it difficult to move upon the stage with confidence and ease.

Hence this treatise, based primarily upon the fragment of Aristotle's "Poetics," but with examples taken from Sophocles, Shakespeare, Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller. Freytag is thorough and profound. His book is not to be taken lightly. His subdivisions are Dramatic Action, Construction, Characters, Verse and Color, The Poet and His Work. He begins at the beginning, and the student who wishes to travel with him must be prepared for some sturdy plodding. Perhaps the most informing part of his treatise, certainly the part that ought to be most instructive to contemporary playmakers, English, French, and Scandinavian, is his explanation of the "ascent."

Through the two halves of the action which come closely together at one point, the drama possesses—if one may symbolize its arrangement by lines—a pyramidal structure. It rises from the introduction with the entrance of the exciting forces to the climax, and falls from here to the catastrophe. Between these three parts lie (the parts of) the rise and the fall.

Most of the serious plays produced to-day seem to lack the ascent. They are either on a level line, or fall from the first act to the last.

CREOLE'S COLLECTION OF FOLK TALES

LOUISIANA FOLK TALES. In French Dialect and English Translation. Collected and edited by Alcée Fortier. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The writers of folk-lore have great merit. They go among naïve people who know legends that have lasted for several generations, listen to them, and report textually what they have heard. It is extremely difficult, it is almost impossible. They have heard tales that a phrase might elevate and sacrifice the phrase; they are ethical, and avoid the burning temptation to be moral; they are aesthetical, and forget by amazing efforts of will that tales are a form of literature, the type of which is the style wherein every word, carved, polished, and chased like a jewel, should be as far superior to the story as the work of an ancient Florentine goldsmith is to the rich metals that he used. The writers of folk-lore are martyrs of science as admirable as Galileo and others who devoted their lives, for they devote their minds. There is not a trace of individuality in Prof. Fortier's book.

It is as objective as a sonnet by Heredia, as faithful as a problem in arithmetic, as impassible as Beowulf. The author is a Creole, enthusiastic in his devotion to his aristocratic Louisianian caste, incapable of embellishing the slightest of its episodes, not only because he is honest, but because he is assured that all its episodes are perfect as they are, and may not be improved by fables other than the immutable ones which the slaves told at night in the closed, lukewarm rooms of plantation houses, white, and built in imitation of Greek temples, while the rain and wind of Winter tormented with cat-like ferocity belated travelers on the painful Louisianian highways. Marvelous were to children these tales that talked to their hearts through their imaginations, prepared them for pity through ingenious causes for compassion with chimerical Princesses, and rocked their minds in an atmosphere of fairies and of dreams.

Perhaps there is not in the world an emotion a little delicate which does not rest on love for the marvelous. The soul of a landscape is entirely in the memory of the individual who traverses it, and there are no dark forests, no dawns on glaciers, no twilights on ponds, for the man who neither desires nor fears to see Carabosse at the edge of a precipice, Titania in the bushes, and Melusine at the fountain. The one who does not know Homer, Theocritus, and Sophocles may not wish to see Sicily and Greece, and to love that vast cup of liquid gold, which is the Mississippi, with the delicate love that the Creoles have for it, one must have heard something more on its shores than the songs of the cicada in the trees and the cries of the roustabouts on the wharves. Prof. Fortier's book supplies this element of Louisianian life, the tales which the reviewer has loved with an adoration almost savage in its intensity. Yet they are not bright tales, but wet with moonlight and rain, saddened by ruses of people bent under oppression, pathetic in the extreme, even in their easiest humor.

Tales of animals, märchen, Compair Lapin and Compair Bouki, Jean Sotte and Mme. Carencro, the singing bones and the baskets of flowers, Miss Mockingbird and Mr. Owl, appear in this book as savagely as they appeared in the recitals of tall negresses, one of whom, Rose Nicot, who became Queen of the Voodoos, had a wild way of interpolating weird couplets in her recitals that the melody of her voice made infinitely sweet. The dialect is as soft and voluptuous as the Louisianian skies—how well Fortier knows it!—and Rose, who was one of its muses, appears to the reviewer, speaking it in her kitchen one night when Clarissa, her godchild, a mulatto fifteen years of age or younger, had laughed at her faith and posing, a bronze statue, listened immovably with a gash across her forehead from which the blood flowed.

HENRY BEDLOW'S VOLUME

THE WHITE TSAR, AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Bedlow. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

The spirited and picturesque poem from which this volume takes its title was originally published in The New-York Times. That is in itself sufficient evidence that only commendation of it can appear in these columns. The especial merit of this poem is the graphic power of its descriptions. The White Tsar is the mighty polar bear, and the poem sets forth his kingdom and his government with great vividness. The other poems in the volume are "Dies Caniculares," a strong picture of the hot midsummer, and "Bedaweeyeh," an Arabian love poem. Both are written in the same form as "The White Tsar" and with similar skill in the use of descriptive verse. These poems are published in a very handsome volume. Each stanza occupies a separate page and is faced by a drawing by J. Steeple Davis.

MR. HARRIS'S FISHES

THE FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA. Part VI. By William C. Harris. New-York: The Harris Publishing Company.

In the text of this number the subject is the catfish, exceedingly fruitful in genera and species, for of the former there are not less than 100, and of the latter 900. In North America there are alone seven genera and twenty-nine species. Our largest North American catfish is found in the Mississippi, and there are authentic accounts of the fish weighing 150 pounds. But in the Danube there is a gigantic "catty," called the Wels, which will weigh 800 pounds. All American fish have a second dorsal, but the Danube fish has not. The common idea is that the catfish can only live in sluggish and roily water, but in the streams flowing from the Andes, at an elevation of 14,000 feet, there are catfish. It is in the Dark Continent that it is reported that catfish having electric powers are found. Dr. Abbott it is, we think, who cites the strong maternal instincts of our native catfish.

The text is not alone scientific, but is satisfactory to the general angler. There are two excellent full-size colored prints of the pickerel and the kingfish.

LITERARY NOTES

—Macmillan & Co. announce that the next volume to be issued in the Economic Classics Series, edited by Prof. Ashley of Harvard, will be a reprint (retaining much of the external appearance of the original) of "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade," by Thomas Mun, 1664. This book for the first time gave a clear statement in English of the theory of the balance of trade and the principles of the mercantile system, and exercised much influence upon the policy of England and her American colonies. Adam Smith spoke of its title as embodying "a fundamental maxim in the political economy, not of England only, but of all other commercial countries."

—Thomas Whittaker will issue soon a volume of sermons by the Rev. Dr. William Prall, entitled "Civic Christianity." Dr. Prall is rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, the fifth largest Episcopal Church in the United States. The book relates to the social and political issues of the present time. For some years before entering the ministry Dr. Prall was a lawyer in New-York. At one time he was a member of the New-Jersey Legislature.

—The works of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, will hereafter be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., in four volumes, with the following titles: "Papers for Home Reading," "Questions of the Day," "God's Word Through Preaching," and "Familiar Talks with Boys."

—It is said in Philadelphia that the new novel by "The Duchess," completing to date the Lippincott edition of her works, will introduce a character quite new. There is a lost will found by a reformed thief, who knows its place of concealment, and leaps from a bed of sickness to save the day for his master.

—To Henry Holt & Co.'s popular Buckram Series will soon be added Prof. Henry A. Beers's "The Ways of Yale in the Consulship of Planous," which contains fifteen pieces classified as "Part I., In the Days of the Fence," and "Part II., The Recreations of the Red-Letter Club."

—There is still a considerable demand for Col. Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva." The English publishers have undertaken to bring out an entirely new edition, with illustrations by Gordon Brown.

—At E. P. Dutton & Co.'s may now be seen an exhibition of over 2,000 prints relating to Napoleon and his era. The collector devoted to the making of his collection some twenty years.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. are about to bring out a new edition of Alison's "History of Europe," abridged to form one volume, covering the Napoleonic period.

—A second edition has been called for of Mr. Jusserand's book on the Comte de Cominges.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

PROF. KOCH ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHOLERA, WATER FIBRATION AND CHOLERA, AND THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY DURING THE WINTER OF 1892-93. Translated by George Duncan. With prefatory note by W. T. Gairdner. 8vo. New-York: William R. Jenkins. $1.50.

THE STORY OF CHRISTINE ROCHEFORT. By Helen Choate Prince. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER'S HAND-BOOK. A Manual of Instruction for the Amateur. By Arthur Hope. Tenth edition. Revised and greatly enlarged. 8vo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

SONGS OF DARK AND DAWN. By Walter Malone. 16mo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

THE NURENBERG STONE. By Ouida. With Introductory Sketch and Notes. 16mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

A GIRL'S LIFE IN VIRGINIA BEFORE THE WAR. By Letitia M. Burwell. With 16 full-page illustrations by William A. McCullough and Jules Turcas. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLII. O'Duinn—Owen. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

THE TROUBADOURS AND COURTS OF LOVE. By John Frederick Rowbotham. With 13 illustrations and 2 maps. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE MURREY COLLECTION OF COOKERY BOOKS. By Thomas J. Murrey. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF SLAVERY AND SERFDOM. By John Kells Ingram, LL. D. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.60.

DAME PRISM. A Story for Girls. By Margaret Harriet Matthews. With 16 full-page illustrations. By Elizabeth S. Tucker. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD. By George MacDonald. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

LA PROPRIETE ORIGINE ET EVOLUTION. Thèse Communiste. Par Paul Lafargue. Refutation par Yves Guyot. 12mo. Paris: Ch. Delagrave.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED, PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS, UNDER THE DEODARS, LIFE'S HANDICAP, THE NAULAHKA, SOLDIERS THREE. By Rudyard Kipling. 6 volumes. New Edition. Revised. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25 per volume.

CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE; or, A History of the Settlement by the Whites of Northwestern Virginia and of the Indian Wars and Massacres in That Section of the State, with Reflections, Anecdotes, &c. By Alexander Scott Withers. A new edition. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. With a memoir of the author, &c., by the late Lyman Copeland Draper. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clark Company. $2.50.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL; How I Learned to Ride a Bicycle, with Some Reflections by the Way. By Frances E. Willard. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

HULL HOUSE MAPS AND PAPERS. A Presentation of Nationalities and Wages in a Congested District of Chicago. By Residents of Hull House, a Social Settlement. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Edited and Arranged for School Use. By Charles W. French. 12mo. New-York: A. Lovell & Co.

THE ESSENTIAL MAN; A Monograph on Personal Immortality in the Light of Reason. By George Croswell-Cressey. 16mo. Boston: George H. Ellis. 75 cents.

THE BUILDING OF A NATION. The Growth, Present Condition, and Resources of the United States. With a Forecast of the Future. By Henry Gannett. Illustrated, with maps, charts, and diagrams. 8vo. New-York: The Henry T. Thomas Company.

LADIES' HEALTH ASSOCIATION PLANS

To Help in Keeping Streets Clean and Look After the Butchers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association was held in the Charity Association Building yesterday morning. It was announced that the Board of Health had come to the association's way of thinking in regard to the stable nuisance in the city. The Board of Health decided Tuesday last that henceforth all stables must be cleaned daily and the refuse removed unless pressed into bales one-third its original bulk.

The association resolved to now turn its attention to securing an order prohibiting retail butchers from hanging meat and fowl outside their stores.

The association is now an auxiliary corps for Col. Waring. Hereafter each member will forward daily to the Chairman, on cards furnished by the Colonel, whatever complaint, either as to the ash barrels or the streets, she has to make.

Married in the City Hall Kitchen.

Alderman Ware having convinced his associates that Room 13, on the same floor as the Mayor's office in the City Hall, was properly an Aldermanic committee room, and not to be used, as it has been, for marriage ceremonies, the City Hall kitchen was the scene, for the first time, of a wedding yesterday. Two young persons, Italians, were made one by Alderman Robinson.

The pots and kettles used by the Kimball Mission on Saturdays to prepare food for the poor were, and will be hereafter, every day but Saturday and Sunday, put away in cupboards, and the range was concealed by a curtain.

Harry Van Pelt, who procures Aldermen and collects fees, does not approve of the change.

"Marriages," he said yesterday, "are supposed to be made in heaven, not in a kitchen."

ONE LUNG.

There are many persons alive and well to-day with only one useful lung. The consumptive should not despair. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda strengthens the vital organs and supplies healthy tissue to take the place of tissue that is diseased.

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SILVER'S PRICE DECLINES

Continued from Page 1.

States Government during the year 1893 65,000,000 ounces of silver, produced from domestic mines, and about 37,000,000 ounces of silver in coin and bullion derived from other sourcese, whereas, during the year 1894, when the United States Government made no purchases and the entire product was exported, except such comparatively small amount as was consumed in the arts, about 46,000,000 ounces were derived from domestic mines and about 20,000,000 ounces derived from foreign sources, coins being reduced to ounces. Furthermore, this decrease still continues and, if anything, is accentuated.

"During the first three months of 1894 there were exported from New-York about 15,000,000 ounces of silver, and during the last three months 12,500,000 ounces. The exportations of silver from the entire country have been published only for January and February, but these show a decrease from 13,700,000 ounces in January and February, 1894, to 11,400,000 ounces in the same months in 1895.

"I notice that Mr. Colgate, in to-day's issue of The New-York Times, refers to the fact that the United States is not the only country that produces silver, which is well known; but when he assumes that the decrease in production has only taken place in the mines of this country, he argues without due reference to facts. It is well known that the large production of Australia, which he brings up only to the year 1893, was produced to the extent of nearly 75 per cent. from one mine—the great and phenomenal Broken Hill Proprietaries Company—and no further discoveries have been made up to the present time in Australia worthy of note. It is interesting for us to mention, in this connection, but not to the stockholders of this company, that its stock sold in the early part of the year 1893, which is the last year quoted by Mr. Colgate as to production, at £4 10s. per share. In February, 1894, the shares were quoted at £2 15s., and in February, 1895, at £1 15s. This shows more graphically the expectations of the stockholders and public in general of the continued production than the present reduced output.

"It is popularly supposed, as Mr. Colgate states, that Mexico always has been, and still is, rich in its silver mines. But labor is so cheap there that the price of silver has not had the same effect upon its production as has resulted in this country. But a careful study of statistics will show this to be erroneous. The Mexican reports as to exportations and the reports of this Government as to importations show, in the first place, that for the year 1893 fully three-quarters of the entire exportation of silver from Mexico was exported to the United States, and that, reducing coin to ounces, the amount exported to the United States during 1893 was about 38,500,000 ounces, and during the year 1894 about 28,000,000 ounces. As it is well known that Mexico is a debtor country, paying its debts principally in silver, using virtually no silver in the arts, and certainly not demanding any increased coinage for its business purposes, it becomes evident to my mind that the production of silver in Mexico has decreased about 25 per cent., and, although this is contrary to the expression of more than one authority, I have not as yet been able to receive any definite reasons for a contrary belief to that herein expressed.

"At the present time the consumption of silver, as it affects the world's market, is in India, China, and Japan, and in the Straits settlements. They derive their silver principally from London. The statistics of Pixley and Abell show that the exportations of silver from London from Jan. 1, 1895, to March 22, 1895, were about 17,000,000 ounces, and during the same period of 1894 about 20,000,000 ounces. As it is well known that there has of late been no confidence in the value of silver until the recent speculative advance, it is quite evident that these figures show a decrease in the amount of silver at the world's market. This decrease has now gone on to such a point where, without any doubt, Eastern exchanges demand more than is supplied. As soon as this was realized speculation naturally began, and although it is entirely correct to say that this movement has been largely speculative, yet it is also true to say that higher rates of Eastern exchange have immediately and daily followed the advance of silver, causing a strong and legitimate demand for trade reasons.

"Without doubt, it is also expected that, with the cessation of hostilities between Japan and China, trade demands will still further increase, and this entirely irrespective of any indemnity to be paid by China.

"It is now being whispered by those failing to see the real cause for this advance, that the indemnity demanded by Japan will be in gold, and not in silver, and that for this reason the speculative movement will fail. My opinion is that there are legitimate trade reasons for a considerable advance, but doubtless on account of the erroneous opinion that speculation has been based upon the expected indemnity, should this prove to be in gold, it may have a temporary effect to check the advance.

"It was my privilege to learn, about two months ago, from one of the financial advisers of the Japanese Government, their expectations in connection with this indemnity—this was that it would be demanded and paid in gold. Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, the Japanese Government does not desire to place its currency upon a gold basis, neither does it believe that it would be possible for China to arrange with European bankers to deplete the gold treasuries of Europe to the extent of the indemnity which it will demand. It does expect, however, that this gold indemnity will be placed to the credit of Japan in the trade centres of Europe, and will be used there as a banking capital to make such purchases of silver, war supplies, and general equipment as its necessities require. The Japanese Government has made during the war internal loans for 250,000,000 yens in silver. As its banking credit will bring them in only about 1 per cent. interest in Europe, and as its silver debt is costing 6 to 8 per cent. in Japan, it will certainly be to the interest of the Japanese Government to buy, as fast as can be done judiciously, silver with its gold credit, to repay its internal loan.

"The expression of English critics of the belief that Japan will go on a gold basis is father to their wish. The endeavor of the English Government to place India upon a gold basis has so far been a most dismal failure, resulting in placing the exchange of India 15 to 20 per cent. above exchange of China and Japan. This has resulted in largely decreased exportations from India and largely increased exportations from Japan. Should Japan place her finances upon a gold basis, she would immediately lose this advantage, and place it in the hands of her principal rival, China, which must continue upon a silver basis. The Japanese are apparently shrewd enough to see this situation, and to govern themselves thereby."

EASY WORK FOR SPECULATORS.

Mr. Herrmann Discusses a Temporary Rise and the Japanese Situation.

Theodore Herrmann, who is a large and well-known dealer in silver bullion at 97 Water Street, and who is considered to be well-posted on matters pertaining to silver, was among those interviewed yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. In the first place Mr. Herrmann produced a table that he had prepared, and upon which he based his views, showing the distribution of silver since the close of the Latin Union mints. The annual averages given therein represent millions of ounces, and the gold values millions of dollars. The table is as follows:

Periods or Years.	1876-80		1881-5		1886-90		1891		1892		1893		1894	
	Oz.	Dol.	Oz.	Dol.	Oz	Dol.	Oz.	Dol.	Oz.	Dol.	Oz.	Dol.	Oz.	Dol.
Purchases of U. S. for monetary use	18	21	22	25	28	27	54	53	54	48	39	32	..	..
British India excluding the Straits	26	30	26	29	34	33	31	30	49	43	44	35	40	25
Absorption by other Asiatic countries	24	28	14	16	14	14	13	13	31	27	44	33	60	39
Industrial demand in the Western world, coinages in Europe, &c..	28	32	28	31	36	35	48	47	31	27	30	23	*40	25
Total	96	111	90	101	112	109	146	143	165	145	157	123	140	89

*Including 8,000,000 ounces (about 10,000,000 Mexican dollars) retained in Mexico during 1894. The total production for 1894 would thus be about 150,000,000 ounces.

Mr. Herrmann then said:

"A temporary rise in silver can easily be brought about by a speculative combination, as the amount which is to be controlled is small. That is to say, only the current production and a certain supply that might be spared in Mexico, as all the other silver, and by that I mean in France, the British Indies and the United States, is overvalued.

"Now, let us seek further. In the long run, the current production is a very important factor and cannot be controlled if the production continues on a basis of 150,000,000 ounces a year, of which at least 110,000,000 have to find an outlet in Asiatic countries.

"Should Japan demand a settlement in silver and not give ample time to China, silver may be forced up even more, but this is not likely to be the case. Nor is it to be desired in the interest of the silver producer, as the reaction would only be so much the more severe. There is a possibility that a large amount of European capital may be drawn to China for railway purposes and so forth for a number of years, which would alter the case materially in favor of silver as long as it lasts.

"I believe that as long as the production of silver is beyond 150,000,000 ounces a year there is no permanent recovery possible."

THREE REASONS FOR THE RISE.

A Banker Attributes It to Legislation, Speculation, and Eastern Affairs.

A Wall Street banker who is largely interested and thoroughly familiar with the silver question was seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times. While, for business reasons, he deemed it wise not to allow the use of his name, he talked very freely on the whole subject and the deductions he derived from the advance in the price of silver. He said:

"In speaking of silver, it is a subject that seems to attract a great deal of attention now, perhaps the more so because the supposed authorities on the subject doomed it and committed its uses to the making of pots and pans after the repeal of the Sherman act, and it is very remarkable that it should now be a greater force in the financial world than ever.

"The reasons for the late depression in its value would appear to be adverse legislative influences, adverse speculative influences, and the effect of the war in the East, which latter has made China and Japan actually sellers of silver for the purpose of paying war expenses, whereas in the natural course of affairs they would have been large buyers of the metal.

"The change in the value of silver appears to-day to be due to a reversal of the above-named influences. Legislative influence seems to be more favorable to the metal. Speculative support is also given, and with the prospect of peace and an expected development of the trade in the East, considerable and steady demand is expected for the metal from that direction.

"Another reason for the improvement in the value of silver may be found in the lessened production and in the increasing difficulty the mines now producing find in covering their expenses at the low value.

"As to the future of silver, I think that a great deal will depend upon the conditions of trade in Eastern countries. There is no doubt that this Chinese-Japanese war may wonderfully develop Eastern trade. These Eastern countries have so much benefited by the use of the cheap silver in their currencies that I cannot anticipate that they are likely to make any change in favor of gold, and therefore I think that there is every prospect of a good and steady demand for the white metal for trade purposes.

"There is also considerable talk about a large and early demand for silver for the purpose of paying an indemnity to Japan, but I imagine that the terms and conditions of such indemnity will be a matter of negotiation and arrangement, for the final settlement of the conditions may possibly take some time."

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SPECULATORS AND THEIR HOPE.

Their Idea Good, Says The London Times, but They May Have to Wait.

LONDON, April 2.—Commenting on the position of the silver market, The Times says that, although the free speculators in silver, on the likelihood that the cessation of the Chino-Japanese war will bring a large demand for the metal, may have to wait longer for the desired result than they imagine, the idea is certainly well founded.

This, The Times thinks, in addition to a general belief that the coming conference will assist silver, is the principal cause of the advance in price. It is not likely, however, that these causes would be effective, if it were not for the fact that the production of the metal has been restricted by its recent cheapness.

The Times believes that silver was too cheap at 28, and that, notwithstanding the fact that the rise to 30 was caused by speculation, the conditions of supply and demand justify it.

THIRTY HORSES RAN FROM THE FLAMES

Lion Brewery Hayloft Destroyed and the Company Loses $10,000.

The hayloft of the Lion Brewery stables was burned early yesterday morning, causing $10,000 damage. The Lion Brewery occupies the entire block between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues and One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. The stables are near Amsterdam Avenue.

The stables are a three-story stone building. There were 200 horses in the stalls of the first and second floors. The hayloft occupied one of the rooms on the third floor. The horses were untied as soon as the fire was discovered and driven out hurriedly into an open lot near by, where most of them were corralled. Thirty of the horses, being panic-stricken, got away, and continued their flight on up town. They are Percherons, and very valuable. Twenty or more men were sent out at once after the horses and most of them had been recovered when night came.

The fire in the hay was a stubborn one, and a great many engines were called out. It took nearly two hours to get the fire under control. All the hay in the loft was ruined, either by fire or water. There was enough to have lasted until Autumn.

The Lion Brewery stables were burned four years ago, and a number of horses were killed. Bernheimer & Schmid are the proprietors of the brewery.

His Youth Displeases Them.

The Board of Trustees of the Second Ward School made a protest to Mayor Strong yesterday against the appointment of Dr. Philip Meirowitz as School Commissioner, "because of his youth and inexperience," they said.

They suggested Benjamin Blumenthal Amos C. Anderson, and George Mundorf, any one of whom, they thought, was well qualified for the place.

The Mayor received yesterday a copy of resolutions adopted Monday by the Male Assistant Teachers' Association, requesting him to reappoint as a member of the Board of Education W. J. Van Arsdale, who was recently removed.

Federation of Arts Meet.

The Federation of Fine Arts held a meeting last night in the rooms of the Architectural Society at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the purpose of considering plans for organization.

Those present were anxious to affiliate with the different art societies throughout the city and country. The chief inducement of the plan would be that delegates representing the various organizations could meet at stated intervals and exchange views relating to matters of art.

Mr. Dayton Goes to Washington.

Postmaster Dayton went to Washington yesterday. He will remain there until after the new Postmaster General, William L. Wilson, takes office.

The subject of the proposed cable and elevated railroad postal cars in New-York, which were inaugurated in other large cities by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, will be discussed by the officials of the Post Office Department, and probably some definite action taken before Mr. Dayton returns.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 2.—Gov. Stone says he will to-morrow issue a call for a special session of the Legislature to meet probably April 23.

Versailles, Ky., April 2.—Senator Blackburn canceled his engagement to speak at the Jefferson Club banquet in Covington to-night on account of the dangerous illness of his youngest daughter, Miss Lucille.

San Francisco, April 2.—The hearing of the petitions for

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S Broadway-38th St—8:15—Ma Cousine. Matinè, 2:00—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Gossip. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—Ragan Lecture—Ramblings in Rome.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Rome. 8:00—Nancy & Co. and A Tragedy Rehearsal. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinée, 3:00.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Pace that Kills. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Garry Owen. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Mills White Flag.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe and In Civil.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Augusta S. Gottlow, the young pianist.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—3:30—University of Pennsylvania vs. New-York Club.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	41	3:30 P. M.	48	47
6 A. M.	39	40	6 P. M.	42	46
9 A. M.	39	40	9 P. M.	35	40
12 M.	45	45	12 P. M.	32	34

Average temperature yesterday.....41⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 42½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"AMERICAN" SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The latest number of The London Economist has an article on "The Depreciation of North and South American securities" which, unintentionally, perhaps, throws a good deal of light on the habits of mind of the British investor. We have not the slightest intention to justify or even excuse the dishonesty and recklessness that have marked the management of some of the properties in the United States through which the English investor has lost money, but we wish to point out a few facts bearing on the general reputation of American securities that escape the attention of our severest and least discriminating critics. The inference we shall draw from these facts is that the proportion of bad management in our enterprises is relatively much smaller than is generally believed on the other side, while the proportion of what we may be permitted to call gullible greed among the English investors is considerably larger than is generally admitted.

The following is The Economist's table of depreciation (based on the totals of stocks and bonds) since the "early part of 1890, or prior to the Baring crisis," taking the pound roughly at $5:

Argentina national debts	$109,250,000
Argentina railway securities	93,925,000
Brazilian railway securities	22,250,000
Uruguayan Government debts	22,500,000
Uruguayan railways	13,575,000
Other South American debts	23,075,000
Other South American railways	8,150,000
South America	$292,725,000
United States railroad shares	$162,875,000
United States railroad bonds	87,375,000
Total	$250,250,000
Canadian railroad securities	$83,750,000
Grand total	$626,725,000

This total depreciation is divided up substantially as follows:

	Per Cent.
South America	47
United States	40
Canada	13
Total	100

But it is obvious that the proportion of the loss borne by English investors is not thus divided at all. A very large part of the loss on South American securities falls on the English because the loans were almost wholly taken by them. A very considerable part of the Canadian loans was also taken in England, and the proportionate loss corresponds. But of the American loans, only a relatively small part was taken in England, some going to Germany and Holland, and probably the larger part being placed at home. So that while the United States stands for 40 per cent. of the total depreciation, the percentage of the actual loss in England is very much smaller—20 per cent., or even 10 per cent., being an admissible estimate. If we take the larger estimate, and assume that 80 per cent. of the loss on South American and Canadian securities fell on the English investors and 20 per cent. of the loss on United States securities, we still find that the latter loss is only one-sixth of the total. Now, if we consider the population, extent, and variety of enterprise in the United States as compared with Canada and South America, we think our first inference is justified—that the proportion of bad management in United States enterprises is far less than is generally believed on the other side.

Our second inference was that the proportion of what we venture to call gullible greed in the English investor is larger than is generally admitted. When investors lose $65,000,000 in "Argentine Provincial and Municipal issues"—not national, but local, issues—they show at once touching confidence and "uncommon eagerness" to make something out of nothing. To take an illustration with which our readers are more familiar: The Economist gives a table of depreciation, amounting to $165,000,000, in a half-score of American railway shares. The roads are as follows, and we add the highest price in round numbers attained by each in the "early part of 1890":

Atchison	50
Illinois Central	120
Louisville and Nashville	92
New-York Central	111
Erie	29
Norfolk and Western	24
Northern Pacific	32
Philadelphia and Reading	48
Union Pacific	68

It is perfectly plain to any one familiar with the habits of real investment in this country that not more than three of these stocks were regarded as fit for prudent investment in 1890. The others were at best fit only for investing amounts which could be lost without serious inconvenience, and at least half of them were pure "gambles." The depreciation on the three stocks which might be called fairly safe has been about $40,000,000, or one-fourth of the total. It is some of it likely to be regained, but, if not, it leaves $120,000,000 depreciation, of which the English share—whatever it may be—must in all reason be set down not to "bad investment," but to reckless speculation. We repeat, and with the utmost earnestness, that we do not in the least excuse the bad management and bad faith shown in some of these enterprises, which, to our readers, we need not name, but we feel justified in protesting against charging losses such as we have traced and analyzed to the general character of American enterprises.

BETTER ABOLISH THAN PERVERT.

We advise the Legislature to abolish the State Civil Service Commission. The salaries of the Commissioners, amounting to $6,000 per annum, and the expenses they incur, amounting to several thousand dollars more, would be saved. There would be a saving, too, in Republican hypocrisy, cant, and false pretense. If plans now practically matured are carried out, the Republican administration of the State will be put to great expenditure in these items. Provided, however, that if the Civil Service Commissioners can be allowed to do their work without hindrance from the mischief-makers, The Times advises the Legislature to give them full support and adequate appropriations.

Without a loyal and competent Chief Examiner the commission would cut a sorry figure. Its examinations would become farcical and dishonest, and the results of the system grotesque. It would become an instrument of the politician and the spoils seeker, even against its will.

We are informed that a powerful Republican politician—there is none in the State more powerful—has determined to put a creature of his own into the Chief Examinership. There is reason to believe that he has caused representations favorable to his candidate to be made to the Governor.

Gov. Morton, of course, will not lend his influence to such a disreputable undertaking. The Chief Examiner is appointed by the Commissioners. They should be left free in their choice. They must appoint an examiner without controlling partisan bias, free from the boss's thrall, a man of education, varied and exact knowledge, and honest devotion to the cause of civil service reform.

It would be far better to abolish the commision altogether than to fetter and degrade it by forcing the appointment of an unworthy Chief Examiner.

THE GRAY RACING BILL.

The passage of the Gray bill by the Assembly is of good augury for the interests of respectable racing in this State. By establishing it upon a legitimate basis, in accordance with the new amendment to the Constitution, it also does much to promote the interests of the horse breeders of New-York. Their market for the equine staple, the merely "useful animal," has been very much injured by trolleys and cables and bicycles. If the new amendment had prevented all public trials of speed between horses, the market for the superior animals kept for show and pleasure would also have been very seriously impaired.

We have before commented upon the very stringent provisions of the measure which has now passed the Assembly. Some of them are so stringent that they seem to have been drawn in a spirit of hostility to all competitive exhibitions of speed, and not merely to the abuses of horse racing. That the bill has, nevertheless, been accepted by the reputable racing associations is proof that the managers of these associations mean loyally to acquiesce in the amendment to the Constitution, and to give it effect. It is noteworthy that in the debate yesterday there was no opposition from the opponents of horse racing. Such objections as were made represented the wishes of the men who desired more license than the bill allowed, and some of them were pretty plainly in the interest of the disreputable racing the disrepute of which has been unjustly extended to racing honestly and properly conducted. That these objections were made and that they did not prevail is pretty good evidence that the law will accomplish its avowed purpose of discouraging and suppressing the resorts which pretend to be race tracks, but are, in fact, merely gambling places.

A MONTH FOR DELIBERATION.

Dispatches from Pittsburg say that all the plate-glass factories shut down last Saturday night "for a thirty days' rest," in order that "the new combination may have a chance to get things in working order before it begins to make glass." This is the Plate Glass Trust which was recently organized by Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio and Indiana, and about the intentions of which the Colonel has given much information to the public.

The same dispatches also refer, however, to the expectation of the managers of the new Trust that "better prices will be obtained" after the combination shall have begun to do business, and it was asserted a few days ago that the establishment of the Trust would be followed by an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent. in the selling price of plate glass. Is there not misinformation abroad as to this? Was Col. Conger consulted by the writer of these dispatches? We think his opinion must have been overlooked, for while he was engaged in making the combination he published, widely his confident prediction and belief that the completion of the Trust would speedily be followed by a reduction of 40 per cent. in prices. We remember distinctly what was substantially a promise on his part to the public not only that this reduction of 40 per cent. would be at once the beneficial effect of his Trust project, but also that the wages of the employés would rise while the prices of glass were falling so sharply.

Possibly the Colonel has unphilanthropic and wicked partners who prefer, through the agency of a suppression of competition, to take full advantage of the very high tariff duties on plate glass which Senator Quay induced the Senate Finance Committee to retain. Or it may be that the factories are to be closed for a month in order that he may not be disturbed while he revises the price lists in accordance with his promise. Buyers of plate glass will be enlightened about this before the month is out.

THE RAIN IN THE NORTHWEST.

No news could be more welcome to the business community than that which The Times presents this morning of the extent and duration of the rainfall in the wheat-growing States.

February and March have been dry months. The lack of moisture was especially remarked in the wheat and corn belt. A timely snowfall gave some relief in Kansas, but on Saturday and Sunday, for rather more than twenty-four hours, a rainstorm prevailed throughout the Northwest, excepting Michigan, North Dakota, the western part of South Dakota, and Western Nebraska.

Though not universal, it was yet sufficiently wide in extent and copious enough at once and visibly to change the crop outlook for the better.

JUGGLING WITH CITY FINANCES.

The statement which Mayor Strong submitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, for the purpose of informing the public of the condition of the city finances, uncovers the jugglery by which the Tammany administration undertook last year to keep up the appearance of economy while indulging in extravagance. It appears that Mayor Strong, as a practical business man, promptly set about looking into the finances of the city, and he soon discovered the secret of the small increase in the debt, notwithstanding the many public improvements that were to be paid for by an issue of bonds. He found simply that the bonds, amounting to almost $20,000,000, had not been issued. Of this amount over $7,000,000 had been authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but their issue had been held back so that they would not appear in the annual statement of the city debt. There had evidently been delay in asking for authorization for much of the rest from the same motive, and the Mayor is justified in attributing the condition of affairs which he discovered to a "system of financial jugglery practiced by the previous administration" to mislead the public. Even the $20,000,000 does not cover all the projects for which bonds are to be issued, as the Controller was unable to estimate the amounts required for some of them. This juggling over the issue of bonds had a double effect. It gave an appearance of small increase in the municipal debt, and it reduced the amount of interest to be provided for in this year's budget.

The low tax rate of last year was the result of another sort of financial jugglery. The throwing out of the city's share in the cost of the State care system for the insane for two successive years was a bit of humbug which we exposed at the time. An attempt was made to blind the public with a plausible statement that as the city took care of its own insane, it ought not to be taxed for the support of the State system; but it was certain that it would have to pay the tax, as it had the option of taking the benefit of the State system, and excluding this item from the budget was a mere trick.

Mayor Strong has adopted the right policy in disclosing this condition as promptly as possible and taking the public into his confidence. The prospective increase in the city debt and in the tax rate is of much less consequence than the huggermugger by which an effort was made to hide it, and candor and integrity in dealing with public finances are of more importance than low taxes. Many a time have we insisted that the tax rate meant nothing as to municipal economy, so long as we were kept in the dark as to how the public money was expended. All the public improvements that have been authorized may be justified, or they may not; the estimates of their cost may be honest and fair, or they may not; but more important than keeping down the debt limit and the tax rate is having the expenditure of the public money in capable and honest hands, and letting the people know the exact condition of their financial affairs on all occasions. They do not demand parsimony in public expenses or grumble at liberality in genuine public improvements, but they do wish to see an honest return for their money and to have their business transacted in the light.

ACTIVITY IN RAILWAY BUILDING.

Railway construction, which has been almost dormant in this country for two years, appears to be reviving in a remarkable degree. Less than 2,000 miles of track were laid in the United States in 1894, which is the minimum record for two decades. Now, according to a table compiled by The Railway Age, there are 20,547 miles of new railroad either under construction, or in a condition where the actual track laying is likely to be commenced in the near future. This calculation, it is worth while to note, excludes a large number of old enterprises which are still desperately clinging to life, and all of the "paper railway schemes" that have no trustworthy financial backing.

The 20,547 of honestly-projected mileage represents new short lines and extensions in forty-six States and Territories. The State of Texas takes the lead, with a proposed new mileage of 2,913 miles, representing thirty-one different lines. California comes next with 1,390 miles, representing fourteen lines, and Arkansas is a good third with 1,377 miles, representing twenty-one lines. Pennsylvania has twenty-nine lines which propose to build 768 miles of new road, while fifteen lines in New-York propose to build only 393 miles of new road. Wisconsin is planning to build 964 miles of new road, representing eleven lines; South Dakota is credited with 834 miles of projected new road, Indiana with 565 miles, Minnesota with 522 miles, Georgia with 760 miles, Florida with 775 miles, South Carolina with 313 miles, and Ohio with 438 miles.

Connecticut is so busy just now covering itself with a web of trolley lines that it is not surprising to find that the projected mileage of new steam railroads is here the smallest of any of the States or Territories. One line has planned to build 18 miles of new road in Connecticut. New-Hampshire will build 20 miles, New-Jersey 34 miles, North Dakota 40 miles, Vermont 41 miles, and Massachusetts 53 miles.

An Eastern steel mill only a few days ago contracted with California railroad contractors to furnish 12,000 tons of steel rails without delay.

THE ANTITOXINE CASE.

The inquiry now in progress concerning the case of the girl in Brooklyn whose death is said to have been caused by injection of a liquid alleged to have been Behring's antitoxine is one of much importance. It should be most thorough. If the liquid really was the antitoxine of Behring, it is extremely improbable that death was caused by it. There is nothing in the remarkable record of medical experience in the use of this remedy here and abroad during the last twelve months to indicate that an injection of Behring's serum can have such an effect.

It should not be forgotten that the antitoxine is not the toxine or poison which causes diphtheria. It is not composed of the bacilli to the presence and life processes of which the disease is due. Nor is it composed of the poisonous products of these bacilli. It is the antidote for these bacilli and poisonous products, an antidote naturally developed in the blood of the horse when the horse is attacked by the disease artificially induced. It is simply the purified and preserved serum part of the horse's blood, and when it is drawn the horse is full of it and in healthy condition. There is nothing in the theory which accounts for the development of it, or in the circumstances attending the production and preparation of it, or in the tests to which it is subjected, or in the detailed record of experience in the use of it, to suggest that it is dangerous or that it can produce the effect which was seen in the Brooklyn case. Koch's tuberculin is a bacillus poison; diphtheria antitoxine is the opposite—an antidote, or a natural defense against such poison.

In the preparation of the antitoxine of Behring, or the antitoxine now produced in this city by the Health Department, the quantity drawn from one horse at one operation is carefully tested before bottling, and the bottles or vials filled with this quantity are numbered and dated. The vial used in the Brooklyn case was so numbered and dated, and the agents in this city who sold it had also sold more than a hundred vials which were prepared at the same time, and bear the same "operation" number, and the contents of which were procured from the same horse. They also have vials of the same number still on hand. No complaint has been received from those by whom the sold bottles were taken, and, presumably, used, except in this instance.

Antitoxine from the vials of this number ("Operation No. 159") still on hand were tested on Monday by application to guinea pigs and rabbits in the usual way, by Dr. William H. Park of the bacteriological division of the Health Department in this city, and the tests indicated that the antitoxine was of normal quality and strength. There was no effect in the case of these tender and susceptible animals that would indicate the presence of any objectionable quality or substance.

Similar tests have been made by the Health Department of Brooklyn, which now, like the department here, produces its own antitoxine. Dr. Wilson, the chief bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Department, reports that he administered Behring's serum, the liquid "being a portion of the same lot as used in the Valentine case," to guinea pigs and rabbits, which "suffered no inconvenience" therefrom; also that bacteriological examination shows that the dead patient's blood is "free from micro-organisms." His experiments, he says, "demonstrate that the cause of death was not inherent in the antitoxine."

These tests strongly tend to disprove the theory that the fluid injected in the Valentine case was Behring's antitoxine in bad and dangerous condition, or that it was Behring's antitoxine with which some very active poison had been mixed by accident. Considered in connection with the great mass of evidence here and abroad concerning the harmlessness and beneficial effect of the remedy, they also tend to disprove the theory that death in this case was caused by an injection of pure and normal antitoxine, unless, indeed, it can be shown that the physical condition of the patient was such that fatal convulsions or epileptic fits would have been induced by a hypodermic injection of any fluid whatever.

Gov. Morton, it seems, was "much disturbed" when he discovered that a clerk with a rubber stamp could override the Constitution and the Mayor of Brooklyn. His perturbation is easy to understand and it will be shared by a large number of people.

Were it not that Mr. William Purdy is an old man, as well as a Deacon, and therefore doubly safe from even the suspicion of unbecoming conduct, the excuse which he is reported to have given for accosting a certain young woman on Bleecker Street, one day last week, might have excited comment. It is almost certain, too, that the comment would have been of gently humorous character, for though Mr. Purdy now identifies the victim of Sixth Avenue's dark and bloody tragedy as the person whom he then addressed for no better reason than that "she greatly resembled the daughter of a friend of his, a Mrs. Smith," even this fact is no more than sufficient to repress an inclination to smile at an explanation so inadequate. The words would lend themselves easily to more interpretations than one. That none of them except the simplest and most charitable is suitable for linking with an event so terrible, is a fact upon which the Deacon may congratulate himself. It seems proper, however, to warn him, and others, that a chance resemblance to the daughter of Mrs. Smith is not generally regarded, in church circles, as the equivalent of a formal introduction.

According to a wise member of Sorosis, one necessary characteristic of a book truly "immortal" is that its thoughts so transcend the form of expression that they are susceptible of translation into another language. This is not an absurd statement, but it is not a true one. Thoughts may make a book immortal, in which case, of course, it can be translated, but form of expression, if sufficiently beautiful, is in itself a quite sufficient and universally recognized claim for literary immortality. Many a poem will live for ever, though its translation is impossible.

According to reports that are apparently authentic, Japan intends to demand from China, which is about the same as saying that she will receive, a war indemnity of 400,000,000 yen. This is equivalent to very nearly $400,000,000, if the payment is to be made in gold; while it means only $200,000,000 if silver should be accepted. The currency of Japan is nominally on a gold basis. Very little of that metal is in circulation, however, and most of the Empire's business is transacted with silver as the means of exchange. The bullion value of both the gold and the silver yen is the same, within a small fraction, as that of the corresponding American dollars. Even though Japan insists on taking her monetary revenge in the more valuable metal, the sam she asks is, as such things go, a surprisingly small one. Germany made France pay five milliards, or a billion dollars, as the penalty of defeat, while the value of Alsace and Lorraine, as compared to that of Formosa and Southern Manchuria, is in about the same proportion as the two indemnities.

A NEW THEATRICAL PROBLEM

Can a Manager Be Prevented from Addressing an Audience?

An incident that marked a recent "first night" in London raises a new question as to the rights of theatregoers. The play was "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," by Pinero, and after the final curtain there were vociferous calls for Mr. Hare, who, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, shared the honors of the evening. Mr. Hare appeared and was about to address the audience, when a cry of "No speech!" was raised in the stalls, whereupon Mr. Hare smiled, bowed, and retired in silence. There followed a brief but heated altercation between young Mr. Gilbert Hare and the person who raised the cry—the critic, it is understood, of a well-known sporting weekly and several other organs. This gentleman left the theatre loudly asserting his right to shout "No speech!" if he wanted to, and his intention of doing so whenever the spirit should move him.

In commenting upon this occurrence, The London World says: "There is no doubt that the fashion of demanding a speech, as a matter of course, on every first night, and however reluctant a manager may show himself, is a foolish trick on the part of a small section of first-nighters, which the managers themselves, with a little firmness, could easily put a stop to. But in this instance the readiness with which Mr. Hare appeared before the curtain indicated (what was indeed the case) that he really had something to say; so that the protest was distinctly ill-timed. In any event, it may be doubted whether persons who come to the theatre on invitation have a right to interfere betweeen the manager and the paying public. If the militant critic wants to enforce his anti-oratorical convictions otherwise than in his paper or papers, he ought surely to pay for his seat."

Rural Theatricals in Town.

Doubtless the owners of the play called "Two Colonels" are enterprising, but their enterprise is not governed by sagacity. Palmer's Theatre is not the place for their play. They will find April weather in New-York very chilly. In its present crude form it is doubtful if "Two Colonels" would succeed anywhere. Mr. W. R. Goodall, the author of it, lacks tact, ingenuity, contrivance; the technique of dramatic construction seems to be Greek to him. He has found the elements of a drama, but does not know how to use them.

The piece is reminiscent of "The Old Homestead," "Joshua Whitcomb," and "Alabama," with a few hints of other plays. The year is 1895 and the American civil war is "over." Colonel Sloane of Virginia visits his old enemy, Colonel Whittaker of Vermont. Colonel Whittaker's son, a rural bank cashier, is accused of stealing bonds. Whittaker has reason to believe the young man guilty. Sloane thinks him innocent, and helps him out of his scrape. Presently young Whittaker falls in love with Sloane's daughter. They are married on the old Virginia plantation and the folks from Vermont come to the wedding.

The story is told with halting action and vastly too many words. The bucolics are unnatural. The sentiment lapses into sentimentality. Only the winsome personality of Miss Georgia Welles and the droll manner of Willis Sweatnam saved the performance from becoming an unutterable bore. As a deadly villain, though, Lawrence Eddinger was highly amusing, and Edith Crane and Frank Mordaunt worked hard to make tedious rôles acceptable. A friendly first-night audience compelled Mr. Goodall to make a speech.

A Race Course on the Stage.

There is abundance of amusing chat, a fair share of passable dialogue, and a story not new, but told connectedly and with skill in "The Pace That Kills," which was brought out at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. The scenery is ingeniously pretty, and the acting good. Nobody talks over the heads of the average audience. The results reached in the play come from action that is sprightly and that moves at times with vigor. With so many points of merit the play would seem to promise well for those who have staged it.

The weakness in the first production was in the features intended to make it most attractive. Walter Sanford, the manager, styles it a story of field and paddock. It calls for the use of horses and a race-track. It was hardly to be expected that the horses would take a hurdle of brush in the centre of a stage of moderate size, with no start except from the wings, especially when the hurdle was flanked by shouting stage spectators and an orchestra and applauding audience added to the noise in front. There came so near being a tangle of overturned brush, plunging animals, and upset jockeys last night that the stage spectators deserted the stand and the curtain was lowered until order could be restored. A mild panic seized some of the audience in front, and the end of the play was nearly spoiled. Probably the management will be content hereafter to leave the audience to supply with its imagination details of the steeplechase and let the horses finish in a clear track. Then the play ought to rank with former favorites of its class.

Lohengrin Was Delayed.

BOSTON, April 2.—The audience at the German opera to-night was obliged to wait an hour and more for Elsa's Knight. Rothmühl, who was cast for Lohengrin, was, so it was announced, too hoarse to sing. Then after a half hour's search Alvary was found, but he said he was too tired. Finally Mr. Barron Berthold, who is singing Bonnie Prince Charlie in "Rob Roy" at the Castle Square Theatre, was brought on, and gave a very creditable performance, Mr. Whitney having very kindly released him after the first act of his own piece.

ENGLAND'S NEW CENSOR OF PLAYS

He Seems to Have Been Selected in a Most Curious Way.

The appointment of Mr. G. A. Redford to succeed the late Mr. Pigott as Censor of Plays, says The London World, taken in connection with the inspired explanations that accompanied it, afford the completest reductio ad absurdum of the office. When Mr. Pigott was appointed his alleged qualifications seemed ridiculous enough—to wit, that he had been educated at Eton and Oxford, and "was the friend of M. Regnier, the Duc d'Aumale, and M. Van de Weyer." Mr. Redford's qualifications are—that he was the friend of Mr. Pigott!

It appears that Mr. Pigott had somehow made the acquaintance of a bank clerk who had "dabbled in journalism," and that he was in the habit, from time to time, of letting him dabble in despotism for a change. So this is how the oracle is worked! The property and reputation of the British playwright is placed, with the complete approval of High Places, at the absolute mercy of a deputy's "devil"! Suppose a Judge—nay, more, a Judge and executioner in one—were every now and then to step down from the bench and install some chance acquaintance in his stead, the fact, when discovered, might afford a good reason for setting aside his judgments, but scarcely for confirming the substitute in the Judgeship with its full powers, emoluments, and insignia, black cap and all.

Very significant indeed is the difference between the keen interest excited by the Censorship question in 1895 and the apathy with which the whole matter was regarded when Mr. Pigott succeeded Mr. Donne in 1874. Then the necessity of the office was practically unquestioned, and no one saw anything incongruous in his elevation to autocratic power over the drama. Now the times have changed. Even before the selection of Mr. Redford was made known, the office, in the abstract, was vigorously attacked in many quarters, and defended in others after a very half-hearted fashion. The appointment of Mr. Redford shows that this change of feeling is not in the least realized in the aforesaid High Places. When the ship is battling for life on a lee shore, it is scarcely the moment to put the cabin-boy at the wheel.

ENGLISH BOOKS IN AMERICA

Lack of Forethought as to Novels Leads to Unfounded Criticism.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The article in The London Daily News declaring that "over and over again it happens that the London agent of an American publishing house admits the great worth and interest of some manuscript submitted to him by a London publisher, but declines the proposal for copyright because, as he says, Americans prefer to wait and see the result in England," and making citations of "The Story of an African Farm," "A Yellow Aster," and "Into the Highways and Hedges." This article, having been summarized in your London special Sunday dispatch, is misleading. Familiar as I am with the book-publishing business in New-York, as well as here, I beg to state a few facts perfectly well known to me in connection with this subject.

As for "The Story of an African Farm," The London Daily News ignores the important fact that it was published before there was international copyright law. "A Yellow Aster" reached New-York after its publication in London—too late for copyright—and was immediately recommended for publication. This is true also of "Into the Highways and Hedges," which was read and accepted as soon as the volume reached New-York.

The truth is that the London publishers often defer arrangements for the American market until it is too late to set a book up and secure copyright. They deliberately sacrifice their chances rather than postpone their dates. A book which succeeds in England does not necessarily succeed in this country, and, except in the case of thoroughly-established writers, it is necessary for the American publisher to know something about the suitability of the wares offered him. He cannot buy blindly, and no other merchant is asked to do this.

Any American publisher will say, I fancy, that most cases of losses of valuable copyrights are due primarily to lack of forethought in England. Q. P.

Boston, March 26, 1895.

AN APPRECIATIVE SUBSCRIBER

Naturally He Thinks The New-York Times the Best Paper Published.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

During the past twenty-five years I have daily been a reader of The Times. Unless circumstances prevented, the paper has been regularly purchased and closely read, and I now find no day satisfactorily begun until The Times has been digested. Of late I have found myself becoming an enthusiast in the matter of my choice of a newspaper, and wish to convey this feeling in these words of commendation, justly due so excellent a journal. Of late I have made a study of its many notable features, with a view to pronouncing on its excellencies. The result leads me to declare The Times a newspaper par excellence.

While always interesting, its attractive qualities seem to have been enhanced of late, until it has become difficult to decide upon any "leading" characteristic.

Its absolute reliability and freedom from sensationalism and trash—the stock in trade of too many so-called newspapers—ought to win it friends. The editorial page surpasses by far all contemporaries, and its perusal is a rare pleasure. The grander the success of The Times, the greater the credit reflected upon the people of this city and country.

F. G. B.

New-York, Tuesday, April 2, 1895.

Divorce in the United States.

The following facts in regard to divorce in the United States are from "The Building of a Nation," a book by Henry Gannett, just published by the Henry T. Thomas Company:

Among the aggregate population the proportion of divorced to married people was 0.54 per cent.; in other words, there was found one divorced person to 186 married persons. The proportions differed with different classes, as follows: Native white of native parentage, 1 to 164; native white of foreign parentage, 1 to 200; foreign born, 1 to 294, and colored, 1 to 152.

The proportion among the total population ranges widely in different parts of the country, being least in the Southeastern States, where it was but 1 to 322; next in the Northeastern States, where it was 1 to 263. Next in order were the South Central States, where the proportion was 1 to 182; then the North Central States, with 1 to 150; and, finally, the Western States, where it reached not less than 1 to 88. Of course, a part of this difference in geographical distribution is due to the migration of divorced persons, but another part must be due to a difference in the laws regulating divorce in different States.

A comparison of divorce statistics of the great cities with those of the country at large shows that, on the whole, there were fewer divorces in the cities than in the country in proportion to married people.

A Pesthouse as a Yacht Clubhouse.

The Corporation of Ipswich, England, spent several h

CUBAN REBELS YIELDING

Col. Santocildes Doubts Their Sincerity and Awaits Orders.

AT KEY WEST THEY ARE CONFIDENT

Private Advices of a Battle in Which a Spanish Convoy Was Taken—Fear of Gen. Martinez Campos.

MADRID, April 2.—The Imparcial's correspondent in Havana sends this dispatch:

"Col. Santocildes says that since their defeat at Manzanillo the rebels have become demoralized. The leaders—Playas, Duaba, and others—have sent in petitions for clemency.

"Col. Santocildes awaits instructions as to the best means of dealing with them. He expresses an aversion to holding intercourse with them, as he suspects the sincerity of their petitions. The country in the district occupied by him is so mountainous that it is difficult to find the rebels and ascertain their exact strength."

HAVANA, April 2.—It is reported from Manzanillo that several rebel leaders intend to surrender.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Letters have been received at the Spanish Legation from ex-Confederate soldiers offering their services to assist Spain in suppressing the rebellion.

Some persons suggest that the cession of Cuba to the United States might not be an unmixed benefit to the Cuban landowners. When Florida was purchased from Spain, the United States agreed to pay $5,000,000, and this amount was offset by claims for seizure of American vessels during preceding years. In few cases the United States Government recognized the grants of land made by the Spanish Crown to its citizens in Florida. These lands were thrown open to settlement, and in some instances sold to the highest bidder.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 2.—Private advices to a prominent Cuban here, per steamer Olivette, say that the Cuban insurgents, numbering 1,200 men, under Gen. Masso, on March 30 met a Spanish convoy of mule teams with provisions and ammunition for the Spanish forces. After a short fight the escort, numbering 500 soldiers, surrendered to Gen. Masso. The fight took place at Holguin, near Santiago.

The convoy consisted of sixty-nine teams, chiefly laden with provisions. The Cubans here are elated over the news. It is certain that a large army of Cubans and negroes are to be organized in Florida within a week. This army will be dispatched from either an Atlantic or Gulf port of Florida. It is expected that quite a number of Cubans from Tampa, Ocala, and Key West will join this movement.

A convention of the prominent Cuban leaders will meet in Jacksonville within a few days to devise plans for conveying men to Cuba. The opinion of well-informed Cubans is that they must get their men and munitions into the island before Gen. Martinez Campos, ordered from Spain, reaches the island. The Cubans fear Gen. Campos more than any of the Spanish Generals.

He is familiar with the country, and the Cubans say that he will put a cordon of vessels around the island and make it impossible to land expeditions.

Gen. Sanchez, who successfully landed an expedition from the Florida Keys during the last revolution, is still here. The steamer Pedro Pablo, which has been under surveillance by the customs officials, was released and sailed to-day for Manzanillo.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 30.—There are fifty-four Cuban patriotic clubs here in a flourishing condition. Many of them have more than fifty members, and several more than a hundred. It is estimated that there is a total membership of more than 2,000. No fee is charged for admission into these clubs, which are supported by voluntary contributions.

They have done much to stimulate the spirit of independence among the Cubans. Last Patria Day the sum collected by them in the cigar factories alone was more than $12,000. The employes gave their earnings of that day to the Cuban fund, and many did several hours of extra work to swell the amount. One factory gave its profits for that day to the fund.

It is now proposed to commemorate Patria Day each month by contributing the earnings for that day to the revolutionary fund. Mr. I. C. Poyo of the Cuban newspaper El Yara is President of the Central body, or club of Presidents in Key West, and Mr. Guitino Garcia is Secretary.

KAISER WILHELM AND BISMARCK

Imperial Thankfulness and a Jest Which Seemed Laughable.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Emperor in his congratulatory dispatch to Prince Bismarck yesterday said:

"I once more express the thanks of my house and the German Nation for all you have done for the Fatherland. God bless and render happy the evening of the life of the man who will remain ever the pride of the German people!"

The National Zeitung says that at the Court banquet last evening in honor of Prince Bismarck's birthday, the Emperor ironically expressed to Baron von Buol-Berenberg and Dr. Spahn, President and Second Vice President of the Reichstag, his regret that they had come to represent the Reichstag upon so grievous an occasion.

This remark caused general laughter at the expense of the two. Nevertheless, both the Baron and Dr. Spahn cheered the loudest and drained their glasses when Prince Bismarck was toasted.

FRIEDRICHSRUH AFTER FESTIVAL

Prince Bismarck Is Fatigued, but He Is in Excellent Health.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 2.—Prince Bismarck slept soundly last night and rose at 10 o'clock this morning. He is somewhat fatigued from his efforts of yesterday, but otherwise in excellent health.

The morning is foggy and chilly. Friedrichsruh presents a desolate appearance and the debris of yesterday's fête are strewn everywhere.

Dr. Schweninger will not permit Prince Bismarck to receive any one to-day, but the Burgomaster of Munich, with the other corporation authorities of that city, will have an audience with the ex-Chancellor to-morrow.

GUATEMALA'S RAILWAY RIVALRY

Official Denial of Orders to Admiral Meade About Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There is much satisfaction in Washington over the settlement of the difficulty between Mexico and Guatemala. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Guatemala will make an apology, and that the amount of indemnity to be paid to Mexico will be settled by arbitration.

As already indicated in these dispatches, British influence has been at work adversely to Guatemala, primarily on account of the threatened rivalry between the Tehuantepec Railroad and the Nicaraguan line now building, which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The failure of the war movement will probably give an impetus to the work of constructing the Guatemalan line, so that in a comparatively short time the competition which the British look for will be organized.

The report sent from this city that Admiral Meade's fleet has been ordered to Bluefields is denied by officers of the Navy Department.

Admiral Meade's itinerary includes a short stay at Bluefields, and also at Havana, and the appearance of the fleet at these ports will indicate nothing more than that Admiral Meade is carrying out the movement agreed upon.

JAMAICA'S TARIFF AMENDMENT.

A Project to Reimpose Duties Against the United States Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Department of State has learned from Consul Quincy C. Eckford, at Kingston, Jamaica, the defeat of the customs tariff amendment introduced into the Legislative Council of Jamaica on February last. A leading feature of the measure was an increase of duties upon articles almost exclusively imported from the United States.

The Governor, in his annual message, had said that the withdrawal of the United States from the reciprocal arrangements with Jamaica and the reimposition of the duty on sugar would leave the colony free to restore to its tariff some of the sources of revenue abandoned under the reciprocal arrangement of 1891. An attempt was made to reimpose these duties, but the newly-elected members defeated the project, and the Consul thinks it will not be renewed.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Several Places, Including Fort Dauphin, Have Been Captured.

BERLIN, April 2.—The Tageblatt's correspondent in Madagascar says that the Hovas have driven the French merchants from Marondava.

The French squadron assisted the troops in capturing Marovoay, Lispisca, Mahamvo, and Betsiboka.

The Hova Commander-in-Chief was killed. The French suffered no losses. It is rumored that the French have captured Fort Dauphin.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY SETTLED.

Guatemalan Minister Expresses Satisfaction at the Conditions.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Guatemalan Minister has received from the Guatemalan Minister in Mexico the following telegram:

The definite settlement of our difficulties with Mexico was signed to-day. Conditions honorable and satisfactory to both countries. De Leon.

Eminent Agrarian in Trouble.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times's correspondent in Berlin says that the Conservative Deputies owning the Kreuz-Zeitung have notified the editor, Deputy Freiherr von Hammerstein, that his services will not be required after July. It is asserted that the Kreuz-Zeitung is on the verge of bankruptcy in consequence of the peculiarities of the editor's financial system. Much significance attaches to Hammerstein's eventual vanishing from public life. He is a relative of Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxton, the Minister of Agriculture, and, next to Richter, is the most influential Agrarian and best-known newspaper man in Germany.

A Town of Ireland in Flames.

DUBLIN, April 2.—A fire is raging in Tuam, County Galway, which threatens the destruction of the town. The place is situated inland, and water in sufficient quantity to cope with the flames is not to be obtained.

Tuam is an episcopal town, has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals and palaces, a college, diocesan schools, a Court House, barracks, market house, ruins of a castle, manufactures of linen and canvas, five streets, and a population of about 4,000 souls.

Death of a Famous Speculator.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—William Steenstrand, the originator of the great cotton corner of 1890, by the collapse of which he failed for over £1,000,000, died here to-day.

The report of William Steenstrand's death broke prices in the cotton market in Liverpool and here. Although he had been for five years unable financially to do anything, it was rumored that 40,000 bales were sold in consequence of his death. After the decline from this alleged cause, a report came that he had been only lightly in the market, if at all, and prices recovered.

An Abusive Letter Writer Arrested.

BERLIN, April 2.—A young man who was about to join his infantry regiment in Altona was arrested last night, charged with the authorship of a series of offensive anonymous letters to several members of the imperial family in recent years. It is not known whether he was responsible for any of the scandalous letters formerly ascribed to Leberecht von Kotze.

Cargo of Bark Johannes Jettisoned.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Christiania, says that the Norwegian bark Johannes, Capt. Bugge, from Philadelphia, Jan. 28, via Falmouth, which arrived at Christiania prior to March 25, reports having jettisoned 150 casks of petroleum.

English Liberals Lose a Member.

LONDON, April 2.—Clement Higgins, a Liberal representing the middle division of Norfolk in the House of Commons, has resigned his seat.

THE LEE-PARKHURST MAGAZINE RIFLE

With the New Model Lee to be Tested by a Naval Board.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The new Lee-Parkhurst magazine and the new model of the James P. Lee firearm, which have been made in this city, will be forwarded this week to the Naval Small Arms Board, which is to meet in Newport April 8 for tests. The new Lee model has just been completed, and was tested Saturday with forty rounds of the standard ammunition that has been selected for use in the navy. The results were satisfactory.

The gun has a straight pull. In the ordinary magazine gun the bolt is turned about 90 degrees in firing. The calibre is .236. The weight of the gun is eight pounds and ten ounces. The straight pull is the principal feature of the new Lee.

The Lee-Parkhurst, which is a new arm, differs from the general Lee model in a number of points, but principally in the extractor, bolt head, bolt stop, ejector, in the mounting of the firing pin, and in the feeder attachment. The magazine is designed for five cartridges. The weight of the gun is 8¾ pounds. The barrels used in the guns are made of nickel steel.

Picture or Sonnet.

Once Rossetti asked Whistler how he liked a sketch he had made for a picture. "It has good points," was the answer, "go ahead with it." A few weeks later he was asked about the picture. "Doing famously," said Rossetti, "I've ordered a stunning frame for it." Some time afterward Mr. Whistler saw the canvas, framed, but still virgin of paint brush or paint.

"You've done nothing to it," said Mr. Whistler. "No," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you would care to hear it." When the recitation was over Mr. Whistler said, "Rossetti, take out the canvas and put the sonnet in the frame."—The Bookbuyer.

PEACE EFFORTS OF CHINA

Official Confirmation that Negotiations Are Resumed.

LI HUNG CHANG PRESUMABLY WELL

A Suggestion that Japan's Financial Resources Have Been Exhausted Is Ridiculed at the Legation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Japanese Legation has a cable message confirming United Press dispatches that peace negotiations have been resumed between China and Japan. It is presumed that Li Hung Chang has recovered from the assault of Koyama.

It is said that the armistice applies only to the three Chinese provinces of Moukde, Pe-Chi-Li, and Shan-Tun. Port Arthur is situated in Moukden, while the City of Che-Foo and the naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei are in the Province of Shan-Tun. Pekin is in Pe-Chi-Li. The armistice will expire April 20. Should peace not be concluded then, nothing will check Japan's vitorious march to Pekin.

The suggestion of the Journal Des Débats that Japanese financial resources are exhausted, is ridiculed at the Legation. Secretary Mutsi says that when he left Japan on Feb. 6, there still remained unexpended a large amount of the 150,000,000 yen raised by the Government a few months previously for the continuation of the war.

Since then, it is understood, another loan of 100,000,000 yen has been successfully negotiated. With these sums the war could be continued many months without the raising of additional revenue. Moreover, Mr. Mutsi says, the National Treasury for the last three fiscal years preceding the war had shown a surplus of receipts over expenditures, which may also be added to the moneys raised for the prosecution of the war.

LONDON, April 2.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:

"The Emperor of China has instructed Li Hung Chang to ask for an audience with the Mikado to thank him for the armistice. If Li Hung Chang should be too ill, his son-in-law will deliver the message. Li Hung Chang will probably ask that his assailant be pardoned or his sentence mitigated."

PICTURES BY MARIE GUISE NEWCOMB.

There are shown at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries eighty works, mostly oil paintings, by the late Marie Guise Newcomb. The collection will be disposed of at auction by order of the executor, the sale taking place on Friday night, April 5.

As a painter of animals, Mrs. Newcomb possessed a talent of no mean order. Her knowledge of dogs, horses, and sheep was thoroughly sound in anatomy and in construction. She knew her subjects well and delighted in painting them. The loving touch is there, and the enthusiasm and earnestness is apparent in almost every study. Mrs. Newcomb possessed the further advantage of a good preliminary foundation in her art, for she had an excellent academic training and she drew well. A very promising career was cut short by her untimely death some months since, the present exhibition giving evidence of the undeveloped possibilities in so young a woman.

The gallery is hung with a great variety of subjects, cattle, horses, figures, landscape and still life, with, in addition, birds and flowers. These are treated seriously, with thoughtful, conscientious study, and all are more or less attractive. The curious fact of a modest, delicate little woman making vigorous, strong sketches and pictures of animals, and painting them in a masculine, powerful way, is one of those singular anomalies that occur from time to time, but which never ceases to cause surprise.

The largest picture in the collection is "Plowing Stubble," (80,) and is the last the artist completed. It is an excellent composition, well arranged, and painted in a large and simple way that is effective. While the horses and the figures in "Haying in Ecouen" (79) leave little to be desired, the landscape background is thoroughly satisfactory and shows that Mrs. Newcomb had fine appreciation of nature. The dogs in the collection are very attractive—St. Bernards, retrievers, bulldogs, and litters of puppies all show intimate knowledge and much careful observation.

Many sheep pictures have delicate tones of gray and agreeable lines of composition, all making pleasant harmonies of color in result and interesting pictorially.

There are evidences of travel in the East—camels, Arabs, and deserts, blue skies and much sand, with an occasional palm tree, and here and there a bit of brilliant color. Several Algerian scenes and Arab villages attest a quick and faithful eye and do not lack for character. A study of "A Horse's Head" (38) is life-sized and unusually strong, and a water-color of the same subject (53) is dexterous in the clever manipulation of the medium.

Two popular subjects that will attract much attention are "Bull Terrier Puppies," (71,) a long panel, and "In the Stretch," (76,) a much longer panel, showing the dozen or more mounted jockeys riding for dear life. An agreeable still life is a "Peacock," (66,) in which the artist has been successful with the intricate color scheme of the gorgeous plumage of this bird.

The pictures will remain on free exhibition until the day of the sale, and will repay a visit.

THE NEGRO PROBABLY DEAD

An Accused Murderer Captured by a Mob Bent on Lynching.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—On the night of March 27, B. H. Kane, a merchant of Newmansville, Fla., was murdered and robbed while going from his store to his residence. Since then a Coroner's inquest has been investigating the crime. To-day they concluded their labors, and decided that William Raws, a negro who had been arrested on suspicion, was guilty. The negro was ordered carried to Gainesville, to be placed in jail.

At 10 o'clock to-night while the negro was being guarded by three officers at the station at Newmansville, waiting for the train, they were attacked by masked men, who overpowered them, seized the prisoner, and disappeared with him. It is supposed that the negro is dead by this time.

Tramps Abduct a Woman.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—The Passaic Board of Freeholders was to-day asked for protection from a gang of about fifty tramps who are in camp at Lakeview, near the car shops, two miles from this city. The tramps have committed various assaults, and Sunday shot Policeman Funk of Passaic. They seized Miss Jennie Lebecker yesterday afternoon, and carried her into the camp. Before that they robbed a boy who escaped from the tramps and ran to the Lakewood station. The girl was rescued

The Freeholders decided to take measures to break up the gang of tramps, and policemen were sent this afternoon to disperse them.

"Pike's Peak or Bust!" Puzzle.
It's "all around the town." Stationers, toy stores, and newsdealers sell it for 25 cents.

EX-GOV. HOGG OF TEXAS IS HERE

In Asking for Requisitions for Trust Magnates He Says He Simply Carried Out the Laws of His State.

The Texas Governor who sent requisitions all over the country for J. D. Rockefeller and other trust magnates who, it was alleged, had violated the anti-trust laws of his State, was in town Monday. He is not a Governor any more, but he says he was amply justified in calling upon the Governors of other States for requisitions for these multi-millionaires, and that, despite the fact that his requests were ignored, the gentlemen mentioned in the indictments may get a prompt and fair trial if they wish to travel to Texas.

In explaining his reasons for demanding such requisitions, ex-Gov. Hogg said: "I simply acted within the scope of my authority as chief executive officer to carry out the laws of my State. I know of no higher authority in any State in this country in presenting indictments than the Grand Jury. These gentlemen were indicted by the Grand Jury in Waco, about 100 miles from the capital. A more intelligent, honest, and upright body of men could not be found in this country Its recommendation was indorsed by the District Attorney of the county. Mr. Rockefeller and the other gentlemen mentioned in the indictments were reported to me as fugitives from justice. Of course I knew them by reputation. But I did not care who they were. They had violated our laws, and I sent out requests for their requisition in strict accord with my duty. These indictments still hang over them.

"I wish to contradict erroneous reports that have been spread abroad about me in the North and East. I have been quoted as making speeches in favor of Anarchy and the harboring of Anarchists. It is untrue. I never uttered a word in my life that would give the mildest Anarchist a ray of encouragement. We do not have them in Texas and we do not want them. Texans are Americans through and through, and we do not like to be misrepresented by false newspaper reports sent out through news agencies that are un-American and unreliable.

"Texas seeks the investment of Northern capital, and does all in its power to encourage it. If Northerners will take the trouble to read our laws instead of accepting without investigation erroneous interpretations of them, they may easily find this out. Texas is a great State.

"I do not think that the present temporary advance in cotton is going to fool farmers down our way. They feel that they have been 'sucked' enough. They will devote their time and energy to crops that warrant a more immediate and substantial revenue. Our agricultural products last year amounted to more than $120,000,000, which is equal to one-half of all the personal property in the State, or to one-seventh of all the taxable values, including the railroads. Just think what that means.

"We have mob violence, occasionally, of course; but we do not know anything about two-thirds of the stories of lynching and other sensational yarns sent out until we get reports of them in the newspapers sent to us from the North and from England. Most of them are absolute lies."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel J. Lee.

Samuel J. Lee, colored, who succeeded Franklin J. Moses as Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina in 1872, died suddenly in Charleston Monday of heart disease. He was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, and was the slave of Gen. McGown, Confederate. Lee was his body servant and served with him throughout the war, after having been wounded. He managed to secure an education and when the reconstruction period came, moved to Edgefield County and was elected to the General Assembly, where he was chosen Speaker when Moses was elected Governor.

Lee had become an able and experienced lawyer, and after the overthrow of the reconstruction Government in 1876 he escaped the fate of indictment that befell most of the officeholders of that period and settled in Charleston, where he secured something of a practice and the respect and good will of his white legal brethren.

He was the only colored Brigadier General in the United States, having commanded the First Brigade of colored troops of South Carolina after its reorganization. He will be buried with military honors, to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Grant of Grant Brothers, bankers and brokers, 56 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 125 East Fifty-seventh Street. He had been ill for some time, but was supposed to be recovering, when a sharp attack of congestion of the brain proved fatal. Mr. Grant served in the war of the rebellion. He joined the Stock Exchange May 3, 1869, having operated prior to that time in the Gold Board. His firm was formed in 1876. He was sixty-four years old. Funeral services will be held Thursday in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

—Mrs. A. R. H. Powell died yesterday in Lexington, Va. She was eighty-eight years old. She was the mother of Mrs. C. C. McPhail, Richmond; Mrs. George W. McGruder, Fort Worth; Mrs. Raleigh Colston, Raleigh; Mrs. Charles Gibson of Maryland, wife of Senator Gibson; Mrs. William Holliday, Easton, Md.; Mrs. J. Randolph Tucker, Lexington, Va.; R. C. Powell, Atlanta; W. S. Powell, Washington; Dr. Hunter Powell, Cleveland; Lieut. P. P. Powell, New-York.

—Hezekiah C. Wickett died suddenly at his home, 770 Grand Street, Jersey City, Monday, from apoplexy. He attended church in the evening, and when he retired was apparently in the best of health. He was found unconscious at 2 o'clock, and was dead when a physician arrived. Mr. Wickett was engaged in the newspaper delivery service for thirty years. Two years ago he retired. He was fifty-four years old. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

—Henry L. Fish, one of the best-known citizens of Rochester, N. Y., died Monday. He was Alderman of the Eighth Ward for eight years and Mayor in 1867-8, and member of the Executive Board in 1876, 1877, and 1878. He was for twenty-five years engaged in the forwarding business on the canal and was prominently identified with canal interests.

—Hugh Burgess Jones, one of Baltimore's best-known citizens, died Monday night. He was seventy-three years old. He completed Monday his fifty-sixth year of service with the Baltimore Equitable Society, the last few years as its Treasurer. He was stricken with apoplexy at his desk. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

—Countess de Beaujeu, head of one of the oldest of French Canadian families, died Sunday night in Montreal. She was eighty-four years old. She was connected with some of the leading families of France.

—Edward F. Klements, forty-two years old, died in Newark, N. J., Monday. He was a member of the Amos H. Van Horn Company. He leaves a wife and one son.

—Asa B. Crandall, proprietor of the Crandall House, in Buffalo, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He had been engaged in the hotel business for many years.

—Rowland Clegg Hill, third Viscount Hill, died at his seat, Hawkstone Park, Shropshire, England, Monday. He was sixty-two years of age.

—The Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, England, died Monday. He was seventy-seven years of age.

—Henry Ellis, Superintendent of the Cambridge (Mass.) Training School, died Monday. He was thirty-six years old.

Opposed to Military Drill in Schools.

By a unanimous vote the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday put itself on record as opposed to the McMahon bill, requiring the adoption of military drill and discipline for public school pupils.

A Dull Winter in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

This has been one of the dullest Winters for business that Canada has experienced for many years, and the effect is seen in a striking manner in prominent quarters.

SOUND MONEY OUR POLICY

Everett P. Wheeler to the Iroquois Club of Chicago.

GOLD THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

This Nation Cannot Afford to Ignore the International Agreement in Paying Its Foreign Debts.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At the banquet of the Iroquois Club to-night, given in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, Everett P. Wheeler responded to the toast, "The Currency." Mr. Wheeler said, in part:

We are now confronted distinctly with the question whether in time of peace we will adhere to the Democratic principles of 1837 and 1872, maintained as they have been in the party platforms from that time to the present, or whether we will haul down our flag and surrender. I know it is often said that the principles of the party would justify a payment of Government obligations in either gold or silver. But we might as well look the facts squarely in the face. The Government from 1834 to the present time never has paid its obligations in silver. From 1834 to 1873 silver was the more valuable metal, according to the ratio established in this country by law. I venture to say there is not a person present who ever saw an American silver dollar in circulation prior to the year 1879. We used silver for small change, but all obligations that were liquidated in specie at all, were liquidated in gold.

That also has become the basis of all international trade. There is not a country in the world, whatever its own local currency may be, which does not settle its international obligations on the gold basis. You may go to Mexico or South America or India or China. Every one of these countries has a silver currency and domestic trade based on that currency, but all its commerce with foreign countries is settled on the basis of a gold standard. And when people talk of a silver standard and of the possibility by act of Congress of restoring the present silver standard to an equivalent of the gold standard, they propose an absolute impossibility. You might as well say that you can compel the English to reckon in dollars, or the Germans to reckon in francs. The whole question is one of the measurement of agreements. Every honest contract must express in some way the standard by which the agreement is to be performed. If you make a contract for so many bushels of wheat, or pounds of coffee, or barrels of pork, or of flour, you make it according to a recognized standard. And it is of absolute importance to both the buyer and the seller that this standard should be known and recognized, and, as far as possible, unchangeable.

The practical difficulty that confronts us now is just this: There is a gold standard which is known and recognized all over the world. There is a silver standard in some countries, which is constantly changing. This standard was once on an equality with gold, at the ratio of 15½ to 1. But it has ceased to be on such equality for over twenty years. The same causes which have reduced the cost of production of so many other metals have reduced the cost of the production of silver. Steel rails, which once sold for $125 a ton, can now be bought for $30. Every one knows that this is due to the improvements in the manufacture of steel. Improvements have in like manner been made in the smelting of silver ores, and vast deposits of silver have been discovered, which can be worked with such cheapness that there is profit in producing silver from many mines at 50 cents an ounce. How can any thinking man possibly believe that an act of Congress can make that silver ounce which is produced for 50 cents, pass in the markets of the world for a dollar? You may call it a dollar in this country, but when you come to deal with any other nation, it will be called just what it really is.

If people would only apply to the currency question the same common sense that they apply to other subjects, they would understand it better. Would it benefit the American farmer to pass a law that a bushel of wheat should measure only sixteen quarts? He would sell twice as many bushels as he did before, but he would not get any more money for them, and when he came to sell them abroad he would have to sell by some measure that is recognized in foreign countries.

We are large exporters of wheat, corn, petroleum, cotton, and other American products. Our prosperity and comfort at home are dependent in large measure upon this foreign trade. True, the foreign trade is much less in amount than the domestic. But the foreign trade represents the surplus. What we consume at home is what we actually need. What we sell abroad represents to a large degree the profit of the country. I would not push the illustration too closely. But every farmer knows that what produce he sells is what makes the profit of his farm. He lives upon its produce, but he considers it a very poor year if he has not a surplus to sell. It is just so with the nation. Its surplus products are what it sells abroad, and if it has a good market for these its trade is profitable, and its home business is prosperous. Its people are making money. The price of real estate rises, and everybody is happy. But when our foreign trade is depressed, when we have little surplus to sell, or foreigners do not trade with us, everything is dull. Business depression reigns all over the country.

I am persuaded that nothing would conduce so much to the success of the Democratic Party as the taking firm ground on this subject. As a subsidiary coinage and a basis for the circulation of small notes, I would seek an increased use of silver. I would retire all the Government currency except silver certificates, redeemable in silver only, and made a legal tender up to a certain amount, to be regulated by law. I would restore to the banks of the country, under proper regulations and suitable supervision, the right to issue currency, and thus take the Government out of the banking business.

The storms of the past two years, the immeasurable difficulties that our President has had to encounter, are gradually passing away; and if we be true to ourselves, we may expect after the temporary defeat of 1894, a long career of power, and a consequent development of national prosperity such as we have not seen since the war.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The Adriatic, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool C. S. Barber, W. J. Bentley, E. W. Bourne, A. C. Callender and Mrs. J. Callender, W. Scott Collins, S. H. Halstead, the Rev. P. McLeod, and Miss Maud McLeod.

Among those who will sail by the American liner Berlin for Southampton are Henry E. Adam, John A. Delaney, Miss M. L. Duncan, Charles Elliott, J. A. France, Mrs. Elizabeth Gildersleeve, Miss Anna Jeffcott, D. B. Lloyd, James D. Milne, Marquise de Pollalion, Miss Martha Everard Poindexter, Chester M. Sprague, and H. S. Somerset.

The Noordland will have among her passengers for Antwerp Philip Burchard, Prof. F. Dunbar, Miss A. L. Dunbar, Henry S. Graves, Adolf Kroeber, H. Krome, Jr., the Rev. Henry S. Uelhof, Domingo Buganzo, F. Brunel, Mrs. Margaretha Buchert, Miss Gretha Buchert, William Elik, Mrs. Johanna Elik, Dr. C. F. Jappe and Mrs. Jappe, W. Reinhard, George Waibel, and Mrs. Waibel.

The Condition of Mrs. Stevens.

Unpaid employes of the Victoria Hotel besieged the assignee, yesterday, but they were unable to get any money. Competition for possession of the property is keen, but nothing can be arranged without the consent of Mrs. Paran Stevens, and she is in too serious a condition to talk with the trustees of her late husband's estate or anybody else. She could receive no callers yesterday.

Nat Goodwin Buys a House.

Nathaniel C. Goodwin, the actor, has purchased the house 35 East Thirty-third Street from Elsie D. West for a consideration of $36,750 and the assumption of a mortgage for $20,000 which incumbers the property. The deed conveying the property was filed yesterday.

Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome Dead.

A cablegram received in this city yesterday announced that Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, the widow of Leonard W. Jerome, had died at Tunbridge Wells, England.

Mrs. Jerome was Miss Clara Hall before she was married.

Many Easy Chairs and Couches are to be found among the Library Furnishings at FLINT'S, 43 West 23d St. Prices to suit all.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Post-Lenten Dinner Dance.—Indications point to the fact that the Post-Lenten Dinner Dance on April 17 will be only second in brilliancy to the Ihpetonga ball among the fashionable entertainments of the year in Brooklyn. The subscribers, numbering 150, will assemble at 7:30 in the Germania Club ballroom, where they will be received by the patronesses, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. William S. P. Prentice, and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr. All will adjourn at 8 o'clock to the dining room, where dinner will be served at small tables, each accommodating eight persons. The committee has spared no pains to make beautiful the setting and appointments of the dinner. Wild smilax, hydrangeas, genesta, and Easter lilies will be effectively arranged. A mandolin orchestra will play during the dinner. Afterward the guests will return to the ballroom, which will be decorated with palms and Spring flowers. A novelty in the appointments of the ballroom will be six mammoth lamps, eight feet high, and surmounted by pink shades covered with lace. Two orchestras will alternate during the dancing. The committee consists of Arthur M. Hatch, Albert G. Jennings, E. H. Litchfield, and William C. Sheldon, Jr.

—Entertainments Yesterday.—There was plenty of Lenten diversion yesterday. The last of the four recitals given by William H. Barber took place at the home of Mrs. Townsend, 344 Lexington Avenue. The Amusement Club met at the home of Miss Julia Wells, 16 West Seventeenth Street. Dr. Herman T. Vulte lectured at Columbia College on "Photographic Optics." A progressive euchre party was given by Mrs. James Gallatin of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. M. de Mauny-Talvande lectured at Sherry's, choosing as his subject "The Royal Chateau of Chenonceau." A reception was given by Mrs. A. B. Stone of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Edwin Parsons of 17 North Madison Square entertained at luncheon. Mrs. Effingham Maynard of 268 Lexington Avenue entertained the Theatre Club after it had attended the performance of "An Ideal Husband." Mrs. Isabel F. Norton read a paper before the Society for Political Study at 144 Madison Avenue. A musicale was given by Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, 871 Fifth Avenue.

—Prof. John Fiske's Lectures.—Prof. John Fiske will begin his series of lectures this evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, his subject being "Lessons of Evolution in Relation to Man." There is sure to be a large audience present. Tickets, at $1.50 each or $5 for the course of six lectures, may be obtained of Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood of 22 East Forty-first Street. Among those interested in inviting Prof. Fiske to lecture on evolution are Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Williams, Mrs. H. Herrman, Mrs. Runkle, Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Amy Townsend, and Miss A. B. Jennings.

—The Coaching Season.—The Country Club coach, the Pioneer, will begin its run from the Brunswick Hotel to the clubhouse at Westchester on April 15. The coach will leave the Brunswick each morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, and on the return will arrive at the hotel by 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Frederick Bronson will tool the coach on the first day, and Mrs. Henry Sloane has taken all the seats for that day. De Lancey Kane will handle the reins on the second day, for which Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has chartered the coach. The third and fourth days remain open. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has chartered the coach for April 20, when Dr. H. Seward Webb will be the whip. The coach has been engaged for April 25 by Mrs. De Lancey Kane. Dr. Webb will take up a "stag party" on April 27.

—Miss Morton's Lectures.—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the last of her lectures on American authors at the Waldorf yesterday morning. The lectures have met with great success. Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. George P. Andrews, Mrs. Teakle Wallis Lewis, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, and Mrs. Francis Payson.

—Tuesday Evening Lenten Club.—The Tuesday Evening Lenten Club did not meet last evening, owing to Mrs. Gallatin's card party, but will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. J. F. Scott, 36 West Thirty-seventh Street. The members of the club are Miss Fay Adrain, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Eleanor Erving, Miss Sarah Fuller, Miss Marie Hamilton, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Mary Pell, Miss Anna Peabody, Miss Adeline Pierson, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Emily Scott, and Miss Louise Scott.

—Dance for Young People.—A young people's dance will be given on Easter Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge at their home, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, for their young sons, Masters Murray and Douglas Dodge. The guests will be young girls not yet introduced into the social world and the schoolmates of the boys who are home for their Easter vacations. The cotillion will be led by Murray Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge and family will leave the city in May, and will, as usual, spend the Summer at Waubaushene, Ontario, Canada.

—Cunard-Burke Engagement.—An engagement announcement yesterday which caused somewhat of a surprise, principally among the younger element of society, was that of Miss Maude Alice Burke, daughter of the late George Burke, to Sir Bache Cunard. It will be remembered that about a year ago Miss Burke announced her engagement to Prince Poniatowski, and after all plans had been arranged for the wedding it was suddenly broken off.

—Benefit at Music Hall.—An entertainment was given in Music Hall yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten for Colored Children, under the auspices of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mrs. Edward Curtiss, Mrs. William Emerson, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, and Miss Mary Collins.

—Cards for Dances.—Mrs. John M. Bowers of 30 West Eighteenth Street has sent out invitations for a dance to be given on the evening of April 16. Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney has sent out cards for a cotillion for the evening of April 17 at her home, 101 East Thirty-eighth Street. The last subscription dances organized by Mrs. Henri Braem and others will be given at Sherry's on April 18.

—Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and the Misses Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, Louisa Robb, and Harriet Bayard Robb will close their town house, at 23 Park Avenue, in May, and will sail for Europe, where they will spend part of the Summer, returning in time to open their place, The Dolphins, at Southampton, L. I., for August.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barber Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber of 45 West Thirty-seventh Street will not occupy their house on Post Road, at Sing Sing, this Summer, but will sail for Paris this Spring, to join their son, Donn Barber, who has

DEATH AFTER ANTITOXINE

Cause of that of Miss Valentine Will Probably Never Be Known.

HER PHYSICIAN THINKS IT WAS TOXINE

Case of Jesse N. Hobley Reported by Dr. Franciscus—Cured by Old Remedies—View of Dr. Gibier of Pasteur Institute.

The exact cause of the death of Bertha M. Valentine of 311 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, last Friday, immediately after a dose of supposed antitoxine was injected into her by Dr. Kortright of 252 Rodney Street, will probably never be known.

Dr. Kortright and the officials of the Board of Health are as mystified as at first, but it is thought that by a mistake made in Germany a bottle of toxine was unwittingly substituted for antitoxine.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, chief bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, obtained two bottles of antitoxine, which came from the same source as the antitoxine which Dr. Kortright used in the case of the Valentine girl, and analyzed it. He was unable to find anything in it of an injurious character, and yesterday he made the following report on it to Health Commissioner Emery:

I have the honor to report that yesterday, April 1, I procured from Shulze-Berge & Koechl two bottles of Behring's antitoxine No. 2, containing 1,000 immunity units, sealed under the date of Jan. 30, operation No. 159, being a portion of the same lot as used in the case of Bertha Valentine. Of this serum one cubic centimeter was injected beneath the skin of a guinea pig weighing 420 gram at 4:30 P. M. The animal suffered no inconvenience from this injection. At the same time two and a half cubic centimeters of the same serum were injected directly into the ear vein of a large rabbit. This animal also suffered no inconvenience.

I also obtained from Dr. Clayland, Coroner's physician, about one ounce fluid blood received in a sterilized bottle from the right auricle of the heart. One-half of this blood was given to the chemist of the department for chemical analysis. Direct microscopical examinations and cultures made from this blood showed it to be free from micro-organisms. Speculative theories may be advanced as to the cause of death in this case, the true cause not having yet been determined, but the above experiments conforming as nearly as possible to the actual condition demonstrate the fact that the cause was not inherent in the antitoxine.

"That exonerates antitoxine from blame in the matter," said Health Commissioner Emery.

"It is hard to say what killed the girl," said Deputy Health Commissioner Wyckoff. "Dr. Kortright is a careful physician, and would not have used the injection had he not believed it was antitoxine."

"There is no use trying to account for the girl's death," said Dr. West, Secretary to the Health Department. "There is absolutely nothing upon which to base a theory."

"Dr. Wilson's analysis proves nothing," said Dr. Kortright to a reporter for The New-York Times, "because it is an analysis of antitoxine, none of which was used by me. The fact that the two bottles of antitoxine which Dr. Wilson examined contained nothing injurious does not prove what the bottle I used contained. The bottle I had may not have been properly labeled, which makes all the difference in the world.

"As a matter of fact, I am inclined to believe, with Dr. Edson of New-York, that mine was not antitoxine, but toxine. It was meant to give to a horse to produce antitoxine, and not to a patient. Toxine is a deadly poison. Of course, it is too late for any one to say what it was. So far as the manufacturers and the New-York agents are concerned, I think them both entirely innocent. A bottle of toxine was accidentally labeled antitoxine and shipped to this country, and it was my misfortune to get it and to use it on the Valentine girl. Neither the manufacturers nor the agents of antitoxine would deliberately and knowingly commit such an error, for it is to their interests to make and sell only the genuine article.

"I left my house Friday to attend the Valentine girl with a light heart, pleased that I was to have a chance to cure her so quickly. The parents were pleased, too, and the shock of the little patient's death completely unnerved me. It has not, however, shaken my faith in antitoxine. I know genuine antitoxine is a good thing, for it has been proved to be so.

"I shall continue to use it, but I shall observe the greatest caution. In order that I may not make another mistake, I shall first experiment in every case upon the family cat. I speak now in all seriousness. Every family has a cat, and I will inject a little of the serum into the cat before giving it to the patient. Its effects will be known in about six minutes, and if the cat continues in good health, I will feel safe in giving the antitoxine to the patient. If the cat dies, I will know something is wrong, and will not give the serum to the patient, but will save it for anaysis. I know this will excite the anti-vivisectionists, but it's better to sacrifice a cat than a human being.

"Dr. Edson says in The New-York Times to-day that an air bubble may have caused the child's death. I will say in answer to that theory that there were no air bubbles. I was especially careful to guard against that danger, and I am certain every particle of air was expelled from my injection."

In this city Dr. W. H. Park, assistant director of the hospital bacteriological laboratory, injected the contents of two vials of antitoxine from Operation 159, the same as that used by Dr. Kortright, into guinea pigs and rabbits without producing any deleterious effects. He also made a chemical analysis of the serum and found it pure. He expresses the opinion that the Brooklyn case can in no way be attributed to the antitoxine which was employed. The tests, he said, only substantiate his convictions that the death would have to be ascribed to other causes, and he very much inclined to the opinion that the shock of the injection was responsible for the convulsions.

The results of these tests were very gratifying to the firm of Schulze-Berge & Koechl, the importers of Behring's antitoxine. Mr. Koechl, who invited the tests as soon as the complaints had been made, said yesterday that had the results been otherwise he would have not sold another bottle. As it is, however, he feels perfectly justified in continuing the sale. With every bottle sold, however, he now incloses a circular to the effect that "This vial is from the same lot as that received by Dr. Kortright of Brooklyn, who claims to have had serious results. At the same time we beg to state that we have delivered bottles from the same lot on all orders since Feb. 21. We give you this for your own information and have every reason to believe that the antitoxine is perfectly satisfactory and equal to all former marks."

Another case in which antitoxine is said to have worked injury is reported by a Brooklyn physician, Dr. Franciscus of 55 Tompkins Avenue. He is opposed to antitoxine treatment for diphtheria, and says that a recent experience of his own satisfied him that it was not to be relied upon. He was called on Feb. 7 to attend Jesse M. Hobley, six years old, of 62 South Tenth Street, whom he found to be in the early stages of diphtheria.

"I wanted to treat the child with the old remedies," said Dr. Franciscus yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but his parents insisted that I should use antitoxine. I reluctantly consented and went to the Pasteur Institute in New-York, where I obtained the serum. I returned to the patient and gave him an injection. The only effect it had upon the boy was to give him what his parents thought were convulsions. There was a little stiffening of the muscles, but I don't think it could be called convulsions. I tried again the following day, with similar results. I attribute this to the child's condition and not to the antitoxine. But his parents and myself had had enough of antitoxine, and after that I used the old remedies and the boy is now well. I am convinced that antitoxine alone would not have cured him."

Dr. Paul Gibier, the head of the Pasteur Institute, said yesterday, regarding this last case, in Brooklyn:

"I was expecting to hear of other cases after one had been reported, for that always happens, but I am rather surprised that a case two months old should now be brought to light. Now, we will first suppose that the injection of antitoxine did cause convulsions and death in the Brooklyn cases. But what of that? What does the death of one person prove, when thousands have been saved by the same treatment? Have not many persons succumbed to treatment of iodine, strychnine, and other drugs? and do we condemn them and discontinue their use? The introduction of a new remedy such as this is generally followed by some fatal results, although the Brooklyn case is the first death I have heard of that has been ascribed to antitoxine. It often happens through the ignorance of physicians. How do we know that in the last case the physician used a disinfected syringe?

"Reports say that he was reluctant to administer the lymph. That would seem to prove that he was not familiar with its use. But I do not believe that antitoxine was responsible for either of the Brooklyn cases. Diphtheria poison was the cause of both. Toxine is just the same as the venom of snakes. I have seen hundreds of diphtheria patients, apparently in good health, die in ten minutes' time, simply by the diphtheria poison suddenly seizing the heart. These cases are attributed to extreme nervousness. They are always accompanied by convulsions and fainting. Post-mortem in such a case shows the heart to be like a dead leaf, the fibres degenerated.

"The black spots and the swelling which are reported as following the injection might easily have been produced by the puncture of a vein. Let me say that the present agitation will not injure the cause of antitoxine in the slightest. In five years' time it will be the accepted remedy for diphtheria, just as vaccination is for smallpox. All the opposition now is caused by stupidity or bad faith."

Dr. W. H. Park of the Board of Health said that the second case in Brooklyn would no doubt be followed by others.

"When vaccination was first introduced," he said, "there were numbers of fatal cases ascribed to it. Physicians unacquainted with the operation frequently misused the virus, and many medical men frowned on its use. The fact that this boy had convulsions will not be received as a serious objection to antitoxine. Convulsions in diphtheria are common, and it may have been a coincidence this time with the injection of the lymph. Physicians are not as careful as they should be in making the injections, and in disinfecting the syringe. Frequent cases, too, have been reported where old antitoxine has been used. When a bottle stands in the window of a drug store for fifteen days it is spoiled, and if it is administered to a patient it is likely to cause convulsions, or almost anything. It is supposed to be kept on ice, and should by all means be fresh when used."

COLUMBIA'S CREW WORKS HARD

Training Daily for the Triangular Boat Race.

As yet the place of conflict of the Columbia-Cornell-Pennsylvania boat race has not been decided. The report that the committee appointed to select the course is in favor of Torresdale-on-the-Delaware is unfounded.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew rows on the Harlem every afternoon. Coach Peet supervises the men from a six-oared barge rowed by the substitutes. He is directing most of his attention to blade work and to a quick start on the recover. Pierrepont has not been stroking well of late, so Mr. Peet is trying Carter in that position, who is doing excellent work for his weight. Schneider has been dropped from the candidates. The crew goes to the boathouse direct from college, and after practice has a run to quarters, their clothes having been taken to Macy Villa by an express wagon. They are under stern discipline while at the villa, for Peet is not one to be trifled with. A bath and a good rub-down follow their return from practice. They are allowed about half an hour to dress for dinner, which is ready at 8 o'clock.

After a period of study the crew goes through a series of breathing motions, which are deemed very essential by the coach. At 10 o'clock sharp all lights are out and the crew in bed. Another series of breathings are gone through before breakfast the next morning, which is served at 8. The crew rowed as follows last week: Bow, Norton; No. 2, Longacre; No. 3, MacGregor; No. 4, Hobdy; No. 5, Fish; No. 6, Pierrepont, Carter, No. 7, Prentice; stroke, Carter, Pierrepont.

The freshman crew will take supper at the quarters as soon as proper arrangements can be made by Manager Sill. The Rowing Committee expects to give them rooms on the ground floor of Macy Villa in about three weeks.

Owing to the efforts of the Baseball Association, the freshmen have decided to put a nine in the field this Spring. A committee has been canvassing the class, and considerable money has been already obtained. Choate and Fishel, who are trying for the 'Varsity team, are members of the class in the School of Arts. When not needed by the 'Varsity they will pitch for the freshmen. The following students are candidates for the team: Ware, Gunsel, Stern, O'Connor, Demarest, Edwards, McLean, Merriam, Symmes, Pomeroy, Watson, Hudson, and McGuire. Considerable influence has recently been brought to bear upon the Baseball Association, with the result that the association has practically decided to join the Columbia College Athletic Union. The union will rescind the obnoxious clause in its constitution that no person shall be allowed to represent Columbia in any branch of athletics unless he is a member of the union. The association will be given an equal representation with rowing and track athletics. As soon as the association becomes a part of the union a series of inter-class games will be arranged.

The track athletic team will go into quarters at the mansion on the grounds at William's Bridge on May 1. The mansion will be furnished and put into condition early next month. As there are but ten rooms it will be impossible to find accommodations for more than twenty men.

De Garmendia Won Three Sets.

BOSTON, April 2.—In three straight sets at the Boston Athletic Association this forenoon, B. S. De Garmendia of New-York defeated L. M. Stockton of the Boston Athletic Association at court tennis. The match was the first in the contest for the National court tennis championship, and the tournament is to be continued throughout this week.

The score by sets was:

	FIRST SET.									
De Garmendia	1	2	0	0	0	6	7	8	9	—6
Stockton	0	0	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	—3
	SECOND SET.									
De Garmendia	1	2	3	0	5	0	7	8	—6	
Stockton	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	—2	
	THIRD SET.									
De Garmendia	1	0	3	0	0	6	0	8	9	0 11—6
Stockton	0	2	0	4	5	0	7	0	0	10 0—5

Chess Challenge Accepted.

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan Chess Club, which met in executive session at the rooms of the club, 105 East Twenty-second Street, last night, decided by a unanimous vote to accept the challenge by the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia for a team match, to be played by telegraph on Decoration Day. The challenge, of which first notice was given in Monday's New-York Times, called for twelve or fourteen players on a side, the latter number preferred; the telegraph expenses to be shared equally by both clubs, but the victor to be presented with a framed score card by the loser, play to begin in the forenoon or early in the afternoon.

Yale Man to Coach Harvard's Crew.

BOSTON, April 2.—An interesting fact in connection with the Harvard 'Varsity crew is that it is henceforth to be coached by a Yale man. This is Derby Rogers, '93, now a member of the Harvard Law School. Rogers rowed for two years in his class crew at Yale, and was then made a substitute on the 'Varsity. During his senior year he was President of the Yale Navy. He will teach the modification of the "Cook" stroke that is used by the class crews in Yale.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

To-morrow, Thursday,
AT
I. H. DAHLMAN'S
Auction Sale & Commission Stables,
205 to 224 East 24th St.,
BETWEEN 2d AND 3d AVS., NEW-YORK,
300 HORSES
of all grades will be offered.
Regular Sales Monday and Thursday.
Horses sold on 48 hours' guarantee. Every horse must be as represented or money refunded.
I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

HARVARD'S 'VARSITY NINE

The Men Who Will Make Up This Year's Team.

REGULAR OUTDOOR PRACTICE BEGUN

Highlands and Scannell the Strong Battery—Some Excellent New Material Developed—Schedule of the Season's Games.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2.—The Harvard 'Vassity nine has begun regular outdoor practice on Soldiers' Field. A diamond has been laid out on the field used for secret practice at football, and this has proved so satisfactory that the plan of using the Jarvis Field tennis ground has been abandoned. Holmes Field, the permanent diamond, will not be in good condition for several weeks.

Besides the regular practice in fielding and batting, several practice games between the two nines have been played. Although it is early to form an estimate of the men, some good material has been developed.

The brunt of the battery work will fall on A. Highlands and Scannell, both of whom were on the 'Varsity team last year. Scannell, besides making a record as a catcher, was one of the best batters on last year's nine.

Paine and Ames are two speedy pitchers, who have played in 'Varsity games. Gregory, '97, won the championship for his class nine last year, and Lamprey, a freshman, did the same for his school nine in the Interscholastic League. These, with Cozzens, '98, make the corps of pitchers.

Next to Scannell as a catcher comes Buckman, a new man, who has played at Lehigh. He is quick, and promises to develop into a promising man. Other candidates are: Bacon, '95, and Morton, who caught for his class team last year.

First base seems to lie between Stevenson of last year's 'Varsity crew and Lacey, who played at Amherst year before last. Hayes, who played in the outfield last year, is also trying for the position.

Capt. Whittemore will play at second. As substitutes there are two men who are trying to equal their brothers' reputations, J. Dean and George Wrenn. There is a lively scramble for short stop, in which Haskell of Exeter is leading at present. Brown, '95, is a heavier man, and may be the final choice, while E. Stevens of tennis fame is pressing both men closely.

Third base apparently belongs to Winslow, who played short stop on last year's nine. Arthur Beale, the football quarter back, and Anderson, '97, are the only other candidates in sight. The outfield, as a whole, will be a strong one. Garrison, who was a substitute last year, is an exceptional fielder and base runner, but rather a weak batter. Hayes and Beale, who are trying for infield positions, have both played in the outfield. McCarthy and Selfridge are two more who have been substitutes on the 'Varsity. Manning, '98, of Andover, is the only new man who is showing up well.

The schedule for the year, as announced by Manager White, is as follows:

April 17, Dartmouth at Hanover; April 18, Dartmouth at Hanover; April 20, Tufts at Cambridge; April 22, Dartmouth at Cambridge; April 23, Dartmouth at Cambridge; April 27, Amherst at Amherst; April 30, Holy Cross at Worcester; May 1, Williams at Cambridge; May 4, Williams at Williamstown; May 7, Brown at Cambridge; May 11, Princeton at Princeton; May 13, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 15, Holy Cross at Cambridge; May 18, Brown at Providence; May 22, Amherst at Cambridge; May 25, Brown at Providence; May 27, Colgate at Cambridge; May 30, Princeton at Cambridge; June 1, Georgetown University at Cambridge; June 3, Princeton at New-Haven, (in case of a tie;) June 5, Brown at Cambridge; June 8, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge; June 10, University of Vermont at Cambridge; June 20, Yale at Cambridge; June 25, Yale at New-Haven; June 29, Yale at New-York, (in case of a tie.)

Finish Ride of the New-York Club.

The indoor season for the New-York Riding Club will close at Durland's Academy on Saturday evening, the 20th inst. For this annual finish ride, as it is called, the participants have just been selected, and are as follows:

Trotting Evolutions—Messrs. Clausen, Claus, Seybel, Drake, Johnson, Hanford, Davies, Mandelick, Knauth, Silkman, Schaller, Schwob, Simon, Kilburn, Stoetzer, and Peck.

Gallop—Messrs. Clausen, Claus, Seybel, Drake, Stoetzer, Hanford, Davies, Knauth, Silkman, Simon, Schwob, and Peck.

Tandem—Messrs. Clausen, Claus, Seybel, Schwob, Johnson, Hanford, Peck, and Turner.

Jumping—Messrs. Clausen, Claus, Knauth, Hanford, Schwob, Turner, and Peck.

Tent Pegging—Messrs. Claus, Seybel, Hanford, Turner, and Peck.

High School—Messrs. Clausen and Claus.

Prior to this closing event there will be regular rides every Tuesday and extra ones next Saturday and on April 11, 13, and 18.

Racing at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Elano, 100 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, won; Minnie Coe, 101, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, second; Tramp, 111, (Turner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Collins, Trifacial, Springtime, and Toano also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Billy S., 106 pounds, (Griffin,) 6 to 5, won; Virginite, 87, (Reiff,) 5 to 1, second; Peabody, 103, (Foster,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Teaset, Equation, Shining Belle, Darwin Wedgewood, and Miss Perkins also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. St. Maxim, 111 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 2, won; Pelleas, 97, (Perkins,) 2½ to 1, second; Curator, 100, (Williams,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Abano Boy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Sumo, 100 pounds, (Perkins,) 5 to 1, won; Ja Ja, 104, (Irving,) 10 to 1, second; Lay On, 104, (Turner,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42½. Tom Elmore, Fa Juive, Our Maggie, Uncle Jim, Abbess, Lonsdale, and Signora also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden two-year-old fillies; four furlongs. Amanda, 105 pounds, (Perkins,) 3 to 1, won; Willie Shannon, 105, (Turner,) 5 to 1, second; Merry Nell, 105, (Thorpe,) 3 to 2, third. Time—0:49½. Sapphird Madaria, Mary Revenaugh, Flute, Mary Temple, and Cassie Neal also ran.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The death of Ralph Wilkes, which created a profound sensation in the trotting world two weeks ago, made it necessary for the Thayer Brothers to secure another stallion for their large breeding establishment near Lancaster, Mass. They have purchased Allandorf from E. D. Wiggin of Boston, and the fashionably-bred sire will hereafter be at Maplewood Farm as the stud companion of Electricity. The sale was made last Friday, and the price paid for Allandorf will probably be kept quiet by both parties to the transaction. Mr. Wiggin is best known on the turf as the owner of Martha Wilkes, the mare that trotted in 2:08 during 1892, and also held the race record for her gait by winning a heat in 2:08¼. He bought Allandorf at auction in Lexington that same season from W. C. France for $8,000. The stallion was then four years old, and had never started in public, but he was represented on the turf by the fast pacer Strong Boy, 2:12, and two trotters that had beaten 2:30. After he was brought to Massachusetts, Allandorf was trained, and in 1893 took a race record of 2:26½. Last year he improved on this by a mile in 2:19½ over the kite track at Old Orchard, Me. At the same time his progeny was adding to his fame as a sire, and his speed roll now numbers ten. Among these is the chestnut filly Celaya, who scored 2:17½ last season in her three-year-old form. His turf performance makes Allandorf the fastest son of Alma Mater, and from his sire Onward he gets the blood of George Wilkes and the famous brood mare Dolly, who is also the dam of Director. Mr. Wiggin consigned the vaulable stallion to the Kellogg sale in this city last month, but he took a cold on the way from Maine and did not get further than Boston.

—The crack Boston pacer Gil Curry will be sent to Baltimore this week and prepared for the early Spring campaign, which begins at the Arlington track May 7. His owner, Charles Haley, also sends a colt by Edgemark that will probably make his début this season.

—According to a dispatch sent out from Baltimore yesterday there will be quite a revival of racing at the old Pimlico course this year. The Directors of the Driving Club which now has charge of the track will hold two meetings for the galloping in addition to their programme for the trotters. There will be a Spring meeting from June 3 to 8, inclusive, and another one toward the close of the season. At one period the Maryland Jockey Club was a flourishing organization, but the attractions in the vicinity of New-York kept the high-class horses away from Baltimore, and the club has not held a meeting at Pimlico since 1889. The stewards in charge of the running events this year are Col. F. M. Hall, C. L. Bowie, N. M. Manly, G. M. Hutton, and Alexander Brown.

—Another valuable stallion was removed from the trotting stud last week, when Wilkes Golddust died at a farm near Utica. He was owned by M. G. Thomson, an old-time breeder and turfman of htat city, and was one of the speed-bearetting sons of Lucille Golddust, 2:16¼. This mare, after a brilliant career on the turf, was mated with such sires as Princeps, Governor Sprague, Young Jim, and Patron. She produced two foals by Young Jim, and one of them was Wilkes Golddust, who earned a record of 2:23¼, and Narka, 2:27¼. The former was foaled in 1886 and promised to be quite a consistent sire of speed. He was represented on the turf last season by Psyche, who trotted in 2:15¾, and Fanny S., a pacer, with a mark of 2:22¼.

—This week opened with a very fair market for horses, the regular Monday sale at Dahlman's being very satisfactory. About 100 head were disposed of for prices which show that business in the useful type improves as the Spring advances. This same reliable firm has another sale of desirable stock to-morrow, when 300 head will be offered.

BILLIARD PLAYERS TIE AGAIN.

Oakes Defeated Keeney, and Three More Games Will Be Played.

Fred Oakes defeated Frank Keeney in the amateur billiard tournament at Daly's Brooklyn rooms, and now Stark, Keeney, and Oakes are tied again for the first prize, and three more games will have to be played. The first of these will take place this afternoon, when Oakes and Keeney will meet again.

In last night's game Oakes started off well and soon had a commanding lead. At the end of the seventeenth inning the score was: Oakes, 128; Keeney, 28. The balls had been rolling badly, but in the next inning he managed to get them in good position and ran 47. He played a rattling good up-hill game, but could not cut down Oakes's big lead, and was finally beaten by a score of 250 to 227.

Following are the scores:

F. Oakes (250.)—0 19 5 6 31 3 2 3 4 2 9 19 1 2 19 4 0 0 1 2 3 2 5 3 4 5 0 11 5 2 8 10 0 10 3 2 6 1 1 0 6 2 1 3 7 0 3 1 1 2 3 6 0 2. Total, 250; average, 4 34-54.

F. Keeney (265.)—1 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 6 0 12 0 0 0 47 0 0 14 8 5 0 1 4 0 15 2 3 12 12 3 0 2 0 1 6 0 5 2 14 0 10 2 0 2 0 11 18 0 1 6. Total, 227; average, 4 15-53.

EXPERT SHOTS TO MEET.

Entries for the Grand American Handicap to be Decided To-Morrow.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—Following is a list of entries to the Grand American Pigeon Shooting Handicap Sweepstakes, to be decided at Willard Park, Paterson, N. J., Thursday and Friday, together with the handicaps imposed. The men will shoot in the order named:

W. S. Edy, New-York City, 28 yards; Andrew S. White, Syracuse, 25 yards; H. C. Higginson, Newburg, N. Y., 27 yards; W. G. Clark, Altoona, Penn., 30 yards; Horace White, Syracuse, N. Y., 27 yards; Frank Hyde, Homestead, N. J., 27 yards; Chris Zwerlein, Yardville, Penn., 29 yards; J. L. Brewer, 100 West Street, 33 yards; J. S. Duston, Newark, 28 yards; E. F. Thomas, Denver, Col., 28 yards; N. E. Money, Oakland, N. J., 28 yards; M. M. Mayhew, Marcy, N. Y., 28 yards; A. L. Ivins, Seabright, N. J., 30 yards; W. T. Ingersoll, Cos Cob, Conn., 27 yards; Allen Willey, Hartford, Conn., 28 yards; T. W. Morfey, Paterson, N. J., 32 yards; A. W. Du Bray, Dayton, Ky., 29 yards; T. C. Wright, Paterson, N. J., 27 yards.

George Work, New-York City, 31 yards; B. A. Bartlett, Buffalo, 27 yards; F. V. Van Dyke, New-York City, 30 yards; M. F. Lindsley, West Hoboken, N. J., 29 yards; J. G. Messner, Pittsburg, Penn., 25 yards; J. S. Sedam, Denver, Col., 29 yards; E. W. Morgan, Paterson, N. J., 26 yards; S. Glover, Rochester, 30 yards; J. W. Hoffman, German Valley, N. J., 23 yards; William A. Peck, Cos Cob, Conn., 26 yards; J. A. Jones, Paterson, N. J., 28 yards; W. N. Drake, Sr., Orange, N. J., 27 yards; B. Le Roy, Campello, Mass., 28 yards; E. C. George, Pompton, N. J., 25 yards; Frank Class, Morristown, N. J., 32 yards; Nief Apgar, 294 Broadway, 30 yards; O. T. Melot, Fleetwood, Penn., 29 yards; H. A. Sweeney, Albany, N. Y., 27 yards; L. G. Henry, Utica, N. Y., 28 yards; O. R. Dickey, Roxbury, Mass., 28 yards; E. D. Toland, Philadelphia, Penn., 28 yards; A. W. Money, Oakland, N. J., 31 yards; F. G. Moore, New-York City, 30 yards; J. A. G. Elliot, Kansas City, 33 yards.

"Phil" Daly, Jr., Long Branch, 28 yards; E. D. Fulford, Utica, N. Y., 32 yards; E. J. Cleave, Patterson, Penn., 26 yards; E. L. Post, New-York City, 28 yards; F. E. Bennet, Boston, 29 yards; J. D. Arnold, Washington, 26 yards; W. J. Simpson, New-York City, 29 yards; A. D. Swartz, Scranton, Penn., 27 yards; J. S. Taylor, Newburg, N. Y., 28 yards; F. D. Kelsey, East Aurora, N. Y., 29 yards; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio, 31 yards; W. W. Bennet, Boston, 30 yards; Charles Lenom, Paterson, N. J., 27 yards; George W. Coulston, Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 yards; J. B. Ellison, Philadelphia, 28 yards.

SEAWANHAKA YACHTSMEN MEET.

Opposed to the Bill to Have Engineers in Charge of Launches.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held a meeting at the clubhouse last night. Vice Commodore H. C. Rouse presided. The bill that is before the Legislature now to license engineers in charge of naphtha and electric launches was discussed and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That any law requiring the employment of licensed engineers for the management of naphtha or electric launches would be injudicious, unnecessary and oppressive; and be it resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, with power to take such action in the name of and in behalf of this club as may to them seem advisable and proper to prevent the passage of any act for that purpose.

The committee appointed is J. Langdon Ward, Leon F. D'Orémieulx, and J. Fred Tams.

The Committee on Classification did not make a report, and a resolution was passed asking it to make the new classification conform as much as possible with that of other clubs. This is in harmony with the rules of the new union of yacht clubs, which were published in The New-York Times last Sunday.

The cup device was changed to the old wheel and burgee, and the cablegram from J. Arthur Brand challenging for the small-boat cup, already noticed in The New-York Times, was read.

Baseball Begins To-day.

The preliminary baseball season opens at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Polo Grounds with a game between the Giants and the Jaspers of Manhattan College. It is expected that the cranks will give the Leaguers a reception such as they never had before at an opening exhibition game. A feature of the preliminary season will be the games with college teams. A fine silver cup has been offered to the team making the best showing against Capt. Davis's men. The team of the University of Pennsylvania will play at the Polo Grounds to-morrow, and on Saturday Yale will try conclusions with the big fellows.

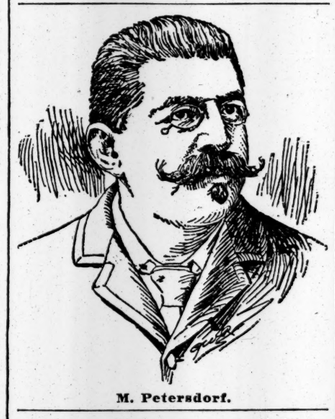
Sporting Goods. Sporting Goods.

SPALDING'S BASE BALL UNIFORMS, SHOES, INFLATED BODY PROTECTORS, CATCHERS MITTS, BATS & MASKS, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE GAME.
The Spalding
HIGHEST QUALITY
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
Bicycles, Golf and Tennis,
126-130 NASSAU ST.

PARADISE WON FIRST PRIZE.

Presentation of Trophies Gained in Petersdorf Tourney.

The banquet and presentation of prizes given to the bowlers and winners of the bowling tournament on the Petersdorf alleys took place late Monday night. The prizes were distributed as follows: First team prize, Paradise Bowling Club, a gold medal; second team prize, Social Bowling Club,



M. Petersdorf.

which won second prize in the roll-off with the Amity team, a gold medal; third team prize, Amity Bowling Club, a bowling ball and bag; high-score individual prize, W. Bernhard of the Paradise team, a gold-headed walking cane, (his score was 221;) first individual prize, W. Rau of the Amity team, a silk umbrella.

The success of the tournament was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Petersdorf, the genial manager and proprietor of the alleys. Among the bowlers of this city Mr. Petersdorf is well known. It was the first competition held on his alleys, and its success has insured an annual tournament.

DRUG CLERKS BOWLERS' AVERAGES

Work Accomplished on the Alleys in Recent Tournaments.

AVERAGE OF TEN GAMES OR OVER.

Name and Club.	Games.	Strikes.	Spares.	High Score.	Average.
Smith, R. W. Robinson & Son.	19	48	79	198	163
Ruddiman, Dodge & Olcott	22	48	89	224	156
Howe, Dodge & Olcott	22	56	76	189	155
Morton, Ind. Rubber Comb Co.	12	28	43	265	155
Hoffman, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	22	46	93	183	154
Lawrence, Powers & Weightman	22	40	90	210	152
Fisher, Parke, Davis & Co.	22	46	77	174	149
Olin, Dodge & Olcott	13	31	43	162	146
Barnes, Colgate & Co.	22	40	80	179	146
Norris, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	22	44	80	178	146
Ahearn, Parke, Davis & Co.	17	33	63	173	145
Lester, Whitall, Tatum & Co.	18	34	69	202	145
Giles, Ind. Rubber Comb Co.	15	25	62	172	144
Darius, Merck & Co.	19	41	56	172	144
Heck, Merck & Co.	22	42	79	187	144
Marjager, Parke, Davis & Co.	22	32	88	175	143
Carr, Parke, Davis & Co.	22	40	79	166	143
Thornton, Parke, Davis & Co.	20	35	73	192	143
Sloan, Dodge & Olcott	20	26	85	211	143
Mannion, Whitall, Tatum & Co.	22	38	73	174	143
Chapman, Ind. Rub. Comb Co.	12	25	36	210	143
Martens, Dodge & Olcott	14	26	47	184	141
E. Kemp, Lanman & Kemp	22	46	64	196	141
Chrystal, Colgate & Co.	22	37	76	161	141
Stevens, Lanman & Kemp	22	32	74	184	139
Smith, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	22	38	72	184	139
Hartt, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	17	27	64	161	139
Filedner, Ind. Rub. Comb Co.	21	38	70	185	139
Wilkinson, Lanman & Kemp	22	40	72	161	138
Smith, Parke & Co.	20	40	54	184	138
Judge, Seabury & Johnson	20	34	62	189	137
Stead, Whitall, Tatum & Co.	22	30	80	176	137
Ransom, Colgate & Co.	20	35	67	197	137
Young, Whitall, Tatum & Co.	22	36	79	180	136
Terhune, Ind. Rub. Comb Co.	14	22	53	171	136
Seabury, Seabury & Johnson.	10	17	27	187	135
Stein, Merck & Co.	22	34	67	210	134
Harn, Whitall, Tatum & Co.	22	37	68	167	133
W. R. Robinson, R. W. Robinson & Son	19	33	54	155	132
Auerbach, Lanman & Kemp	11	15	37	144	132
Black, Lanman & Kemp	22	30	79	171	131
Hopper, R. W. Robinson & Son	17	27	40	168	131
Ritchey, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	17	22	51	178	129
De Zeller, Seabury & Johnson.	22	36	56	168	128
Rupp, Powers & Weightman	22	29	68	177	128
Colgate, Colgate & Co.	22	22	74	147	128
Olsen, India Rubber Comb Co.	10	10	54	157	126
Bierman, Merck & Co.	14	19	34	160	126
Lamp, Powers & Weightman	22	28	55	191	123
Mackenzie, Jr., C. G. Bacon & Co.	13	15	32	185	123
Kreamer, Ind. Rub. Comb Co.	10	11	26	142	121
Allen, Colgate & Co.	14	11	38	183	121
Bennett, Powers & Weightman.	14	16	29	154	117
Boer, C. G. Bacon & Co.	14	15	39	140	116
Benjamin, Seabury & Johnson.	22	18	53	144	115
E. Robinson, R. W. Robinson & Son	12	11	26	143	115
Hall, Colgate & Co.	10	12	19	144	115
Mackenzie, Sr., C. G. Bacon & Co.	11	9	21	131	112
Sawyer, Seabury & Johnson.	12	12	25	127	110
O'Brien, Powers & Weightman.	20	20	38	144	107
Davis, C. G. Bacon & Co.	13	11	25	130	106
Siebbins, Powers & Weightman.	11	13	13	122	103
Simpson, C. G. Bacon & Co.	10	4	18	114	98

AVERAGE OF ONE GAME OR OVER.

Fackner, Lanman & Kemp.	8	8	27	152	124
Hillyer, Ind. Rub. Comb Co.	9	12	28	152	120
Hopping, Seabury & Johnson.	11	11	20	202	123
Dakin, Seabury & Johnson.	8	11	17	160	117
Littell, R. W. Robinson & Son.	8	8	17	140	119
Kimball, R. W. Robinson & Son.	7	10	12	136	119
Tremper, Seabury & Johnson.	7	6	5	125	106
Mo

CITY ELECTION IN CHICAGO

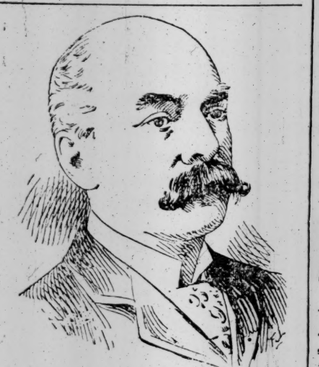
The Republicans Carry the Day by a Good Majority.

GEORGE B. SWIFT CHOSEN MAYOR

St. Louis Elects a Republican Council and House of Delegates—Man Fatally Wounded in a Riot.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of a few isolated Aldermen, was elected here to-day. George B. Swift's plurality for Mayor approximates 45,000. This is taken from incomplete police returns. Eight hundred and ten precincts out of 920 returned: Swift, (Rep.,) 120,764 votes; Wenter, (Dem.,) 90,501 and Holmes, (Pop.,) 9,876.

The Council will stand overwhelmingly Republican. "Hinky Dinck" McKenna (Dem.) was defeated by the Republicans for



George B. Swift,
Mayor-elect of Chicago.

Alderman in the First Ward, a Democratic stronghold, by 400 votes. In the Nineteenth Ward ex-Congressman Frank Lawler (Ind. Dem.) appears to have been elected Alderman. Alderman McGillen, Mayor Hopkins's right bower, is behind in the Twenty-first Ward, and the only Democratic survivors of the Aldermanic cyclone from the present outlook are Stuckart of the Sixth and Bennett of the Eighth.

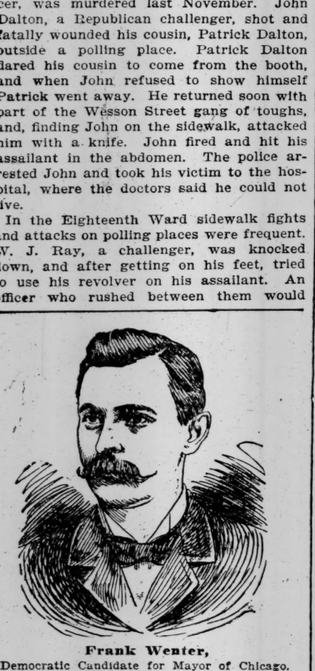
The city voted by a majority estimated at 40,000 to place itself under the operation of the civil service law, which will apply to every department of the City Government.

Roy O. West, Republican candidate for City Attorney, ran several thousand votes behind his ticket, but was elected by a handsome majority. James R. B. Van Cleave for City Clerk, Adam Wolf for City Treasurer, and Charles G. Neeley for Circuit Judge on the Republican ticket, were elected by majorities equal to Swift's.

In half a dozen wards of the city which have the reputation of being disorderly on election day there were numerous conflicts betweens gangs of drunken ward heelers outside the polling places, but the police were at the scenes of disturbance in sufficient force to separate the combatants without serious results. The prospect of a civil service law in operation seemed to serve as an incentive for the officers to perform their duty irrespective of politics.

The only serious affray reported during the progress of the voting occurred in the Twenty-third Ward, where the Aldermanic fight was particularly bitter. This is the ward where Gus Collander, an election officer, was murdered last November. John Dalton, a Republican challenger, shot and fatally wounded his cousin, Patrick Dalton, outside a polling place. Patrick Dalton dared his cousin to come from the booth, and when John refused to show himself Patrick went away. He returned soon with part of the Wesson Street gang of toughs, and, finding John on the sidewalk, attacked him with a knife. John fired and hit his assailant in the abdomen. The police arrested John and took his victim to the hospital, where the doctors said he could not live.

In the Eighteenth Ward sidewalk fights and attacks on polling places were frequent. W. J. Ray, a challenger, was knocked down, and after getting on his feet, tried to use his revolver on his assailant. An officer who rushed between them would



Frank Wenter,
Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

have been shot had not a Sergeant wrenched the weapon away.

Maurice Williams was standing in the door of Willis Woodson's saloon, at 19 Green Street, this afternoon, when some one came up behind him, and saying, "You will vote for Wenter, will you?" shot him in the leg. Williams says he does not know who shot him, but that just before he saw the saloon keeper fire two shots at another man.

Among the successful Republican candidates for Aldermanic honors is "Buck" McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Ward. McCarthy was a member of the County Board which was broken up in 1886 by the conviction of several of its members of boodling, including McCarthy. This is McCarthy's first appearance in public since his conviction.

ST. LOUIS IS REPUBLICAN.

Election Workers Are Shot by Political Antagonists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2.—The municipal election to-day turned all the city offices but two over to the Republicans. Of the twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates chosen, two Democrats are elected, the remainder being Republicans. Six Councilmen at Large were elected by the Republicans to the City Council, which will now be unanimously Republican, as seven Republicans are the hold-over members.

The average Republican majority in a total vote of 53,000 is 12,000. Democratic indifference contributed to this result.

Rows were numerous and many arrests were made. George Fallgraft, a Democratic ward worker, was shot in the breast by Henry Henderson, a colored Republican challenger at a polling booth. Frank Campbell, a Democratic Judge of Election, was arrested for intimidating voters. In his pockets a bundle of 150 false ballots was found.

Charles A. Day shot George Thorn through the breast and shoulder, inflicting fatal wounds. The shooting occurred in Louis A. Cella's saloon. It was zeal on the part of both men to elect their favor-

Our success has been accomplished by meeting with the demands of the public, and by always giving more for the money than can be had elsewhere.

We make clothing to measure only. Suits, $16.00 to $30.00. Overcoats, $18.00 to $25.00. Trousers, $4.00 to $10.00. Although our prices are the same as heretofore, the quality of materials and workmanship is much better.

We have more than met the tariff reduction. Money returned when desired.

SAMPLES, FASHION PLATE, AND MEASURING GUIDE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

ites for the House of Delegates in the Seventh Ward that caused the shooting. The two candidates in this ward were Louis A. Cella, (Dem.) and Hiram H. Lloyd (Rep.) Day was a leader of the Lloyd faction, while Thorn looked after Cella's interests. Day had detected a repeater and went with an officer to Cella's saloon to cause his arrest. While in the place Day was assaulted by the Cella crowd, led by Thorn. Both principals drew revolvers and began firing. Thorn fell in the doorway, mortally wounded, and Day, running for his life from the Thorn party, took refuge in a business house across the street, where the doors were barred behind him. Every man in the party was armed, and all were firing, but Day escaped untouched. He was identified at the City Hospital by Thorn as the man who shot him. Day claims he shot in self-defense.

STATE ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

George Clementson, an Independent, Chosen Supreme Court Judge.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—The election in Milwaukee and the State was very quiet, and a small vote was polled.

Ninety-three out of 123 precincts in Milwaukee give John B. Winslow, non-partisan candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, 5,100; George Clementson, Independent, 4,559; Emil Wallber, Republican, for Judge of Municipal Court, 8,037; Edward Q. Nye, Independent, 3,431; N. Neelen, Republican, for Police Justice for Milwaukee, 6,973; Julius Bruess, Independent, 5,155.

The vote in the State shows that the election of George Clementson to a seat on the Supreme Court bench is certain.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 2.—The Rev. C. S. Starkweather (Dem.) was elected Mayor to-day by 300 majority. The Democrats also elected half of the Aldermen and two-thirds of the County Board. Superior last Fall gave 1,800 Republican majority.

THE ELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Close Contests in Some Towns, with Easy Victories in Others.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—Elections were held to-day in most Minnesota cities outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. At Albert Lea the election amounted to a municipal revolution. The independents carried everything, electing V. Gillsup Mayor and voting in favor of license.

At Fergus Falls the Democrats elected Thomas N. McLean Mayor. At Hastings the people rejected both the Democrats and Republicans, and elected George Parker, independent, Mayor. At Mankato, Edgar Weaver, the candidate of the Republicans and Democrats, was elected Mayor. Three of the Aldermen are Democrats, and three Republicans.

At Faribault the Republicans elected B. B. Sheffield Mayor, but the Democrats got two of the four Aldermen. There was a complete overturning at Tracy, the Prohibitionists losing. License was carried by 138 votes, and all of what was known as the whisky ticket was elected.

At East Grand Forks, A. C. Rinehart, Populist, defeated Hugh Dunlevy, Democrat, for Mayor, by 66 majority. At Crookston John R. McKinnon, Democrat, was elected Mayor over A. R. Brown, Republican.

A. P. A. VICTORY DUE TO WOMEN

Their Votes, Intended to Bring Defeat, Had the Opposite Effect.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 2.—The two thousand women that participated in the election yesterday and voted for members of the Board of Education, defeated the very object for which they were brought out. When the official count of the ballots had been made it was found that the A. P. A. candidates for members of the board had more votes than the candidates of the independent Republicans.

The candidates of the A. P. A. were Payne and Youngs. Nine-tenths of the women registered as voters were Roman Catholics and opposed to the A. P. A. candidates. To fix it so that Wren and Miller, and Cogswell and Kinsley would be elected, it was proposed to divide the votes of the women between these candidates. This seemed shrewd, as the politicians figured it out before election day, but the plan was not carried out. The women went to the polls and refused to vote any other ticket except that with the name of Wren and Miller on it.

The men, as a rule, voted the Democratic ticket bearing the same names, fearful that the A. P. A. would defeat Mr. Wren. In this way Cogswell and Kinsley did not receive the support anticipated from the women voters and the Democrats, and were defeated by a small majority.

City Elections in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—Municipal elections were held in Nebraska to-day, except in Omaha. In Lincoln, F. A. Graham, (Rep.) was elected over J. H. Broody, the Democratic nominee, indorsed by the Populists and Civic Federation, by 150 votes. Plattsmouth for the first time in twenty years went Democratic, electing five Democratic Councilmen. In most of the smaller towns of the State the only question up was license against no license, and the no-license towns seem to dominate.

Springfield, Ill., Democratic.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—As a result of the most bitter political fights held here in years the Democrats succeeded in electing Marion U. Woodruff Mayor over P. W. Hats, Republican and A. P. A. candidate. It is believed the Republicans have elected the other officers. They get a majority of the Council. Two negroes ran on the Republican ticket—one for Justice of the Peace and one for Alderman, and both were elected.

People's Ticket Wins in East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., April 2.—The People's Party city ticket, representing the law and order sentiment as opposed to Monte Carlo gambling and racetracks, headed by H. F. Bader for Mayor, was elected today by a large majority over the Citizens' ticket, upon which Mayor M. M. Stephens was a candidate for a fifth term as Mayor. Party politics were ignored.

Lieut. Gov. Milnes Wins in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 2.—The old Third District, so long represented in Congress by Julius C. Burrows, elects Lieut. Gov. Milnes (Rep.) by 1,300 majority, over A. M. Todd, (Fusion.)

Mr. Todd says he will contest the election on the ground that the anti-fusion law is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Small Republican Majority in Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 2.—The municipal election passed off to-day with a few minor disturbances. It is conceded that the Republican ticket is elected by 5,000 majority. Thomas S. McMurray is elected Mayor. Returns from the smaller towns of the State nearly all show Republican victories.

The Result in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 2.—In the city election here to-day, Jacob W. Clute (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor, and four Republican Aldermen were elected out of six. The Republicans gain one Alderman.

G. W. Prince Elected a Congressman.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 2.—The Congressional election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. P. S. Post resulted in the choice of George W. Prince, the Republican candidate, by about 12,000 plurality.

Dropped from 4,500 to 68.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 2.—Guy G. Major, (Rep.,) has been elected Mayor by a plurality of 68 votes. The city last Fall went 4,500 Republican.

Democrats Carry Oneida.

ONEIDA, N. Y., April 2.—At the charter election at Oneida to-day Richard M. Baker, Democrat, was elected President by a small majority.

Woman Fatally Hurt at the Polls.

NEW-CASTLE, Col., April 2.—While Mrs. Thomas Jones was preparing her ballot at a polling place here this morning she fainted and fell, striking her head heavily against the floor. She died in a short time, having ruptured a blood vessel.

AN OUTLAW'S CAREER AND DEATH

THOMAS BLANCK, SLAYER OF OTHERS, KILLED NEAR TACOMA.

After Escaping from Jail and Reaching the Woods Safely, He Started to Return and Met a Posse.

TACOMA, Washington, April 2.—The killing last Thursday evening of Frank Hamilton, alias Thomas Blanck, was a relief to many people in this section, where he had come to be regarded with dread because of his reckless disregard of the lives of others. He was killed only after a struggle with Joan Shepick and Robert Crow, a fifteen-year-old boy, who were members of a volunteer posse.

This outlaw and desperado during the last year had killed two men and shot several others. His last exploit was to escape from jail Sunday evening, March 17.

At Meeker Junction, near Tacoma, last September, Blanck killed Constable Jeffery, and so carefully eluded a large pursuing posse that the Sheriff and his men were still guarding the valleys as far east as the Cascade Mountains when he appeared in Seattle and robbed the proprietor and bartender of one of the largest saloons there.

As Blanck started for the till, Bartender Bridwell reached under the counter for a revolver. The desperado shot him through the heart.

A detective captured him a few days later in a lodging house, after a desperate struggle. Blanck fought furiously, and was finally overpowered only by the superior strength of his antagonist. He was tried, confessed to these murders, and was sentenced to death by hanging, but execution was stayed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

With an imitation revolver made of wood, one Sunday night, he intimidated and then disarmed the night jailer. Blanck bound the man with a rope, compelled him to move the lever unlocking the steel cells, and then threw him into a cell with a prisoner whom the desperado hated because he had put up a "job" in jail politics by which Blanck had been defeated for election as judge of the "kangaroo" or jail court.

Blanck released ten other prisoners, and escaped, with four other murderers. Two of the ten went to Police Headquarters and gave the alarm.

Blanck never got more than thirteen miles from Seattle in his four days of liberty. He started into the woods, reached farmhouses where the news of the escapes from jail had not been received, and secured plenty to eat. During this time over 100 men were searching for him.

After a hearty dinner at a farmhouse Thursday, he started for Kent, in the direction of Tacoma. He got within twelve feet of a small posse armed with rifles before he was recognized. He fired the revolver he had secured from the jailer, severely and perhaps fatally injuring John Shepick. He attempted then to throw up his hands, but both Shepick and young Crow fired shot after shot with fatal effect. His body was found to contain seven bullets.

Meadowbrook Hunt Club's Run.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., April 2.—The Meadowbrook Hunt Club held another exciting run across country to-day. The weather at the commencement of the hunt was exceedingly disagreeable, but before the termination of the chase the treacherous April day had bloomed forth into sunshine. The hunt party met at Westbury Pond, opposite the old Quaker Meeting House, at 3:45 P. M. The hounds and hunt party then started in a northerly direction, toward the residence of E. D. Morgan, at Wheatley, crossing the fields and meadows of the country seats of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and James F. D. Lanier. The party then rode across the estate of Stanley Mortimer, taking many high fences during the run. The anise seed then led the hounds across the harbar hills and Hempstead Plains to Old Westbury, when the "kill" occurred and the hunt party broke up. Among those present at the run across country to-day were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Master of the Hounds Frank Gray Griswold, Mr. Max Stevens, Mr. Harry Page, Mr. William C. Hayes, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Miss May Bird, Mr. J. G. Beresford, and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis.

Athletics at New-York University.

The candidates for the track athletic team of the New-York University reported for outdoor work on Ohio Field last week. The quarter-milers, under Manager Julius A. Beeker, '95, are hard at work in anticipation of the relay race with the College of the City of New-York at the Pennsylvania games in Philadelphia on April 20. Among the prominent candidates for the four positions on the team are Smith, '96; Roberts, '96; Banks, '95; Wickes, '96, Medical; Campbell, '98; Mills, '96; Foster, '98; L'Esperance, '96, Law; Beal, '98; Vogel, '98; Hough, '96; Hudson, '97, and Munson, '96. To benefit the men's wind, which is noticeably weak, cross-country runs are being taken. The Easter recess began yesterday and continues for one week. It will afford an excellent opportunity for all candidates to get into working shape. The baseball team will practice every day. The men for the 'Varsity team have not as yet been selected, but this will probably be done during the latter part of this week. The season will be opened on Saturday by a game with the City College team on Ohio Field.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.
Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

WATCH---CRITICISE.

The better we make it for you the better it will be for us. We count on getting more and more of your confidence—and keeping it—only as we deserve it.

IN THE SILK STORE

Three lots black Jap Silks, 200 pieces may go thus:

27 in. extra heavy, 25c.
24 in., better, finer, 38c.
27 and 30 in., 75c. kind, 47c.

ANOTHER SPECIAL,
85 pieces checked Jap Taffeta Silks, 50c. kind, at 25c. On sale at 9 o'clock, near Rotunda.

VELVETS

128 pieces $1 and $1.25 colored Velvets, choice shades and new, on a special counter at 50c. Dress-makers, milliners, and manufacturers are especially interested. On sale 9 A. M. Rotunda.

CHOICE DRESS STUFFS

We must skip almost everything. Take them for granted—the things you'd like to find here. The chances are that they are here, and less to pay for them than you ever knew. Thus:

4,000 yds. Algonquin Cheviot Fancies, newest, brightest shadings, styles of this Spring, 55c. kind, at 23c.
60 pieces 50-in. all-worsted Fancies, neat two-toned effect, latest tintings, $1 kind, at 47c. A small lot $1.25 fine English Estamene at same price.
German pure silk and wool Fancies, 40 to 50 in., $1 and $1.25 kinds, at 63c.
French Vigoreux and German Melange, 48 in., 75 colorings, $1 kind, at 60c.

WASH GOODS.
75 pieces Scotch Ginghams, choicest, neatest, 31 in., meant to sell at 35c., we say 15c.
50 pieces Biarritz Duck Cloth, cream, pink, lavender, and white grounds, with neat figures, plain also, best quality, 12c.
5,000 yds. plain Crepon, in a dozen colors, 31½ in., 12c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
15 sorts all-wool Jacquards, yarn dye, 65c. kind, at 40c.
45 in. black Mohair Jacquards, new, handsome, scarce at $1.25, we say 70c.

Near Rotunda.

THE UNDERWEAR STORE

has jumped to the front as you never saw before. Two days—two triumphs. And it's only the beginning. Never mind whether we say a word in the papers about it or not, the things you want are here ready for you—all styles, all sizes, and less to pay for them than you suspect.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.
Standard quality calico Wrappers, round Mother Hubbard yoke with wide ruffle, Watteau back, 75c.
Standard quality calico Wrappers, round Mother Hubbard yoke, tight fitting back, large full sleeves, fancy colors, mourning and navy blue, $1.
Fine quality flannelette Wrappers, square Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with colored stitching, very large full sleeves, $1.50.
Wrappers of fine flannelette, square yoke, cape over shoulders, cape, yoke, and sleeves trimmed with colored stitching, extra large sleeves, Watteau back, $2.50.

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS.
China silk Waists, pretty stripes, gathered back and front, crushed collar, large sleeves, $2.75.
Fine quality black China silk Waists, gathered back and front, crushed collar, large full sleeves, $3.50.

FOR INFANTS' WEAR.
An armful of Coats for the 2, 3, and 4 year olds, silk and mixed cloths, some trimmed with ribbon, others with lace, $1, $2, and $3; originally $3.50 to $7.50.
Lawn Aprons, wide ruffle on sleeves and neck, ruffle edged with lace, 4 to 12 years, 50c.
Natty covert cloth double-breasted Jackets, large full sleeves, tan only, $3.75; the $7.50 kind.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

$45 PARLOR SUITS AT $28.50.

Only 25 of them. Frames of polished Mahogany finish, backs inlaid with delicate marquetrie, coverings of silk and satin damask and brocade.

This 3 acres of Furniture is full of just such richness.

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BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.
Hilton, Hughes & Co.
Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.
BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

BIG HERDS OF CATTLE HAVE DISAPPEARED

The Clearing of the Ranges a Benefit to Kansas Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—To all observers the present condition of the cattle industry in the West, and especially in this State, presents some very interesting elements. The great ranges of the West, from Manitoba to Mexico, were crowded ten years ago with herds of cattle, in which large numbers of young men, both Americans and foreigners, had invested their capital. Prevailing conditions brought up the prices in the Kansas City market to $6.60 for the top in 1883 and 1884, for both March and June offerings.

These large investments in the business and the establishment of lines of refrigerator steamships from the South American cattle districts, caused a steady but continued decline until, in 1887, the top of the market was only $4.75, and in 1889 only $4.30. Since that time the destruction of these immense herds has been very rapid and continuous.

Investors have thought of nothing but the means to get out of the unprofitable business, saving what little they could from the wreck. Calves and cows have been ruthlessly slaughtered, thereby preventing any increase in the herds, while the best stock has been rushed into the markets without regard to conditions or prices. This has caused the tide of the cattle in this country to reach its lowest ebb. The understocking of the ranches and farms is more pronounced than was the overstocking of a dozen years ago. The general settlement of the large ranges by homeseekers has made it impossible for a like condition of overstocking to again occur. The great herds of 1887 will never again be found in this country; the changed conditions will not permit their re-establishment.

In Kansas and the territory immediately adjoining the farmers have been holding on to a small supply of cattle, hoping that the time would come when they could engage in the business in a small way which would, under the changed conditions, give them a fair return for their labor and investment. It now seems that they are in a fair way to realize their fullest hopes. The top of the March market reached $6.35, but the offerings were not up to the usual grade of stock offered this time of the year. It is certain that if the shipments had been up to the usual grades, the price would have equaled if not overreached anything offered in the prosperous years of 1883 and 1884.

This new condition, together with the fact that Kansas farmers have fully demonstrated that their wheat is worth more than corn, bushel for bushel, for feeding both hogs and cattle, should cause the farmers of Kansas to be gratified over the prospects now in sight. Where they have only been able to barely make both ends meet in the past seasons of disasters and discouragements, they will now be able to enjoy a season of prosperity, which cannot be endangered by any of the conditions which have proved so damaging in the last ten years.

Disposal of Bankrupt Stocks.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

There is nothing more demoralizing in its effect upon the trade of a town than the slaughter sale of a bankrupt stock. Honest and cautious merchants are almost driven to desperation as they watch the crowds buying dry goods at prices below the wholesale cost. One cannot decry the quality of these goods, for in the majority of cases they are new. It is unfortunate that so few jobbers have sound views on the question of credit, and do not recognize that in looking carefully after the interests of their customers they are also doing a good turn for Number One. We have often referred to the bureau for the disposal of bankrupt stocks conducted by the Winnipeg Jobbers' Union. During the past season thirteen stocks of merchandise were disposed of through this means, and both the wholesale and retail trade are loud in their favorable remarks as to the work of the system.

Atalanta Wheelmen's Affairs.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—The Atalanta Wheelmen met last night and received the report of the Hudson County Wheelmen regarding The New-York Times relay race. The members expressed it as their intention of helping the project as much as possible, and they were pleased to learn that their efforts last year were appreciated. The dues of the club were raised to $2 and the initiation fee to $10. The new clubhouse has not yet been decided upon.

TALK OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS

—At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Tennis Club last week officers were elected for the year and plans were formed for making the season as lively as possible for the club members. A number of new members were admitted. Among the improvements in the grounds which the club decided to make may be noted an entirely new arrangement of the courts. The backstop dividing the grounds is to be moved six feet further south, and the north courts will be thereby considerably improved as regards convenience to players fond of the back-court game. The north courts will be used in all the important matches. The other courts will be arranged so that the side lines will run east and west, and a new surface will be put on all the courts at once. The improvements will be made by a competent groundsman, and the courts are to be ready in two weeks. The clubhouse will be enlarged and new lockers and a shower bath will be put in. A club handicap tournament will begin as soon as the courts are in condition, and it is also proposed to hold an open tournament, the date of which will be announced at the next club meeting, which takes place this week. The membership is now over fifty. The officers elected at the meeting were: President—Paul Halpin; Vice President—Miss Julia Goodchild; Secretary—Eugene K. McEnroe; Treasurer—The Rev. Charles B. Chapin; Captain—Granville I. Burr. These officers, with J. P. Paret and A. E. Filley, will compose the Governing Board.

—The Fifth Avenue Tennis Club held its Spring meeting last Thursday at the home of its President, W. A. Crocker, 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. The following Board of Officers was chosen for the year: President—William A. Crocker; Vice President—Alan D. Kenyon; Secretary—Edward Cobb; Treasurer—Alfred R. Bunnell; members of the Executive Committee—William A. Jones, Oswald G. Boyle, and James B. Ricketts. The number of members this season will be limited to fifty, on account of the rather cramped playing space of the club grounds. Play on the courts will begin Saturday, April 13. A series of one-day handicap tournaments will be held this year on May 30, July 4, Sept. 2, and Nov. 5 and 28. These contests will be played on the point system, 48 points up, and as the club Secretary is required to keep careful records of the playing strength of the various members, accurate data have always been secured heretofore and the handicaps have been signalized by close finishes.

—John Hobart and E. K. McEnroe, who became famous as tennis players by winning a tournament at Nyack while handicapped by wearing tennis shirts of a most aggressively pink hue, have been dividing their time during the Winter between indoor tennis and whist. Both are studying Cavendish eight hours a day, and the partners are now so expert that they can remember "What's trumps" for thirteen tricks. Frequent tussles take place between the whist fiends among the New-York and Brooklyn tennis players. As a result of one of these whist matches, a contest in doubles has been arranged between Hobart and McEnroe and R. D. Thurber and J. P. Paret. The partisans of each team are offering odds, and there will be much interest in the result.

—Miss Bessie Moore, who was the "coming player" of the season of 1892, and who was unlucky enough to engage in a contest with la grippe last Spring, to the utter demoralization of her tennis playing, is now in Florida, endeavoring to gain strength enough to carry her to victory in the championships at Wissahickon this year. Her friends have received the most favorable reports lately in regard to her health, and it is expected that she will play this season in the important tournaments.

—Fred S. Keeler, formerly well known as a strong local player, but of late years a victim to the Summer hotel tournament habit, has reformed and will again be seen on local courts. It is reported by the evil thinking that Fred's decision was caused by an awful walloping at the hands of Wyckoff, the Cornell crack, who ran up against the New-Yorker while the latter was on a quiet little expedition in quest of silver-backed hairbrushes and triple-plated cups.

—The indications are that there will be a small colony of New-York tennis players at Baltimore during the week of the Southern tennis championships. Besides Champion Parker, J. F. Hobart, E. K. McEnroe, O. M. Bostwick, Arthur Taylor, E. P. Fischer, and J. P. Paret are casting longing eyes southward in search of possible prizes. The trunkful of silverware won by Fischer and Parker last Spring seems to have stirred up feelings of envy.

—At the Spring election of the Rutherford Tennis Club the following officers were elected for the year: President—A. C. Thurber; Vice President—E. C. Hollister; Secretary—G. Trowbridge Hollister; Treasurer—Arthur P. Jackson; Directors—C. A. Goodspeed, Col. J. Eckley Spaulding, and Lee C. Bullington.

—W. H. Pouch, a strong player of the Kings County Club, is now studying at Yale. Should examinations not prevent, he will be the partner of Miss Hellwig in the mixed doubles championship.

—The Kings County Tennis Club's Board of Governors will hold an important meeting Wednesday evening at the home of Dr. W. N. Frazer.

—The West Side tennis players will begin work next Saturday.

Baseball at Bergen Point.

This promises to be a very lively baseball season at Bergen Point, and some exciting contests at the New-Jersey Oval are to be expected. The following is the schedule:

Games at home will be as follows: April 27, Corinthian A. C.; May 25, West Side A. C.; June 8, Nyack A. C.; June 22, open; July 4, afternoon, open; July 6, Jersey City Baseball Club; July 20, Nutley A. C.; Aug. 3, Elizabeth A. C.; Aug. 17, Arlington A. C.; Aug. 31, Montclair A. C.

Games arranged to be played abroad are: May 4, Elizabeth A. C., Elizabeth, N. J.; May 18, Orange A. C., Orange, N. J.; May 30, open; June 1, Nutley A. C., Nutley, N. J.; June 15, Elizabeth A. C., Elizabeth, N. J.; June 29, Hoboken A. C., Hoboken, N. J.; July 4, open; July 13, Orange A. C., Orange, N. J.; Aug. 10, Hackensack, (Oratana;) Aug. 24, Y. M. C. A., Danbury, Conn.; Sept. 2, morning, open; Sept. 7, Montclair A. C., Montclair, N. J.

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GERLACH, SELECT HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day and upward; American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite. CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

A.—HOTEL EMPIRE,

Grand Boulevard and 63d St., West.
Special inducements to families giving up housekeeping; two to five (all light) rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished.
Table board, $12 per week; first-class restaurant, AT POPULAR PRICES.
All surface roads pass the door; "L" station only two blocks; table d'hote dinner, $1; orchestral music 6 to 8:30 P. M. daily.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

Hotels.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,
292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.
Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3.
Rooms from 75c. upward.
C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

Dry Goods.

WEDNESDAY, BARGAIN DAY.—Extraordinary reductions in all departments; don't fail to call to-day. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

62 EAST 92d ST.—Two furnished rooms, with improvements, in private house.

36th ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable second floor; excellent table; all improvements; new decorations; sanitary plumbing, references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; breakfast if desired.

Unfurnished Rooms.

29 WEST 37th ST.—To let, unfurnished, two to five years' lease, to strictly private family only; house is of medium size and in good order. Seen between 2 and 4 by permit only; rent, $3,200. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

Excursions.

ROUND THE WORLD PARTY
September, 1895,
North Cape Midnight Sun & Russia,
June 29th. PROGRAMMES READY.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd
Choice Berths by All S. S. Lines.
FIRST-CLASS ESCORTED PARTIES AT INCLUSIVE RATES.
England, France, Switzerland, and Italy by S. S. "NEW-YORK," May 1st—60 days...$450
GRAND EUROPEAN TOUR BY NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
A & B MAY 18TH AND JUNE 22D TO Genoa, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Danube, Rhine, Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Scotland,
101 days.....$750.
C and D leaving MAY 22d and JUNE 26th. Including Great Britain, Rhine, and Swiss Mountain Passes, 54 days, all included.....$450.
E Tour Central and Southern Europe, 56 days, leaving June 12th, by the S. S. "PARIS," all included.....$475
$155—50 Vacation Parties for selection—$155 up. Capitals, Mountain Passes, Lakes and Rivers of Europe. up.
Rev. Dr. Pickle's Special Party. Ninety Days' Perfect Tour, $625.
H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 113 Broadway, N. Y. 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 204 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 135 So. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

European Steamers.

TOURISTS
who propose going abroad this year should not delay in securing steamship accommodation. The transatlantic liners are rapidly filling up, and a good choice of berths will soon be impossible.
Thos. Cook & Son
will map out a trip through Europe on application, secure berths on steamships, and issue through tickets to all points.
New-York, 261 Broadway; Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.
The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.
Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given
FREE TO ALL.
Address as above,
3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed. J. E. REED.
THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Summer Resorts.

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

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LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
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Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Amusements.

BASEBALL. COLLEGIATE TROPHY SERIES. University of Penna. vs. New-York Baseball Club. Polo Grounds to-morrow, 3:30 P. M.

BASEBALL. Collegiate Trophy Series. Jaspers (Manhattan College) vs. New-York Baseball Club. Polo Grounds to-day, 3 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Eve. 8:15. Sat. mat. To-night, Niobe and In Civil. Thurs. & Sat. eves., Die Kinder der Excellence. Friday, Emilia Galotti.

ODD FELLOWS' HOME FAIR, LENOX LYCEUM, 59TH St. and MADISON AV., April 18th to 27th. Office, 853 Broadway.

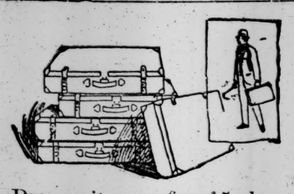
Amusements.

Madison Square Garden.

Grandest Show Ever Organized.
NOTHING SO GLORIOUS EVER SEEN BEFORE

The races decidedly novel and thrilling.
The 100 equestrian acts marvelously clever.
The aerial feats grand and awe-inspiring.
The 20 clowns the best ever seen.
The 24 elephants wonderfully trained.
The tumbling and leaping astonishingly good.
The two menageries the most complete in the world.
The Ethnological Congress of strange people a weird and instructive assemblage.
The high-leaping horse and long-distance jumping pony the greatest ever seen.
The Olympian games, acrobatic and athletic feats amazing.
The water ring circus, high diving, expert swimming, aquatic acts, and prismatic fountains superb and beyond description.
Johanna, the gorilla, of great interest.
While the whole of this stupendous and colossal show is a revelation of surprise, splendor, and superb exploits.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
DOORS OPEN AN HOUR EARLIER.
Admission, 25, 50, 75, and $1. Box seats, $2 each. Private boxes, $12. Box office open from 9 to 4 daily for sale of advance seats.

DALY'S THEATRE! Begins at 8. To-night and To-morrow, NANCY & CO. and A TRAGEDY REHEAR



Dress-suit case for $5—has a history.

Had one before this one, not so good, and sold it for $5; competitor wanted to have it too; and then, of course, we got a better one.

His is a good one and worth $5—so he says, and we guess he's right.

Query? How much is ours worth?

Made in big sizes—23-, 24-, 26-inch—hand-sewed, linen-lined, handy catch, handy handle.

Handy price—$5.

Light overcoats—$10 to $30; some beautiful cloths with olive in 'em.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Sale of

Ribbons.

Silk Mousseline,

(6½ inches wide—pompadour designs.)

Satin Taffetas,

(6½ inches wide—in all the new colors):

Maize, Pearl White,

Royal and Neapolitan Blue,

Golden Brown, &c.

Striped and flowered Taffetas, including the Dresden patterns,

55 cts. per yd.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Jackson's,

FORMERLY OF 777 BROADWAY, NOW AT

6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, ON 3D FLOOR.

FIFTY HANDSOME EASTER

Costumes

exact reproductions of latest Paris Models, including several

Tailor-Made Gowns,

Foreshadowing the Season's most popular styles.

All Garments shown will be sold at moderate prices.

6th Ave., JACKSON'S. Cor. 18th St.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

For Boys

2 1-2 to 5 yrs

This suit made of fine brown linen is an ideal dress for summer. The broad collar, shield and cuffs are of red or white Galatea trimmed with the linen. Full box or side plaited skirt—Price $2.85.

Kilt Suits in Galateas, Cheviots, Linens, Ginghams, etc., embroidered or trimmed with braid more or less elaborately. Prices $1.90 to $4.00.

A careful examination of the whole assortment, prices included, will surely strengthen the opinion that to buy Children's things at the best advantage, you must buy where they are made the exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

COVERT

SPRING

OVERCOATS

HERE AT

$15

—that other good stores, to our certain knowledge, charge 20 and 22 dollars for.

Richly tailored—perfect in fit—swell as a belle in a ballroom.

More Spring overcoats here of every good grade than you can look at in a day. Plenty at $10. Some at $8.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

Bleecker St., cor. Greene,

(Bet. B'way and 6th Ave. L.), also

Broadway, cor. Rector St.

BEDDING.

To more completely introduce our Bedding Department, we present this week, four Specials:

Mattresses made from Best South American Horse Hair, full size, 40 pounds, at $14.75 each.

Pillows, from Extra Selected White Down, size 22x30 inches, at $2.25 each.

Pillows, from Best Quality Mixed Feathers, size 21x28 inches, $1.25 each.

Superior Woven Wire Springs, any size, $2.75 each.

All Bedding has our guarantee for quality and workmanship.

Slip Covers, Shades and Awnings made to order.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOUSE GOWNS

House Gowns of Fine Cashmere, trimmed with Velvet Ribbons, extra full shapes, all colors; Regular Price, 6.75,

Special 3.98.

House Gowns of Cashmere and Henrietta, trimmed with Satin Ribbon, all colors; Regular Price, 7.98,

Special 4.98.

House Gowns of fine Henrietta, tight fitting Backs, trimmed with Lace Insertions and Satin Ribbons; Regular Price, 9.98,

Special 6.75.

Wash Wrappers in new colorings and patterns, full ruffled Yoke, generous width; Regular Price, 1.69,

Special 98c.

Fine Lawn House Gowns, trimmed with Val Lace, delicate colorings, full shapes; Regular Price, 3.50,

Special 1.79.

Large Assortment Silk, Dimity, and French Cambric House Gowns, Newest Designs, at

ATTRACTIVE PRICES

PLATT HOWLERS UNHEARD

Mayor Strong Will Quickly Replace Murray and Kerwin.

HE AWAITS MR. MITCHELL'S REPLY

Theodore Roosevelt Believed to be the Choice for the Other Place, but He May Not Accept.

Mayor Strong's declaration that he intended to replace Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin by two other Republicans, of which The New-York Times told yesterday, is the one thing that politicians talked about all day.

The Mayor, the cause of all the commotion, went about the routine of his business just as usual. The howling of the Platt clan disturbed him not, and the crowd of politicians who came to the City Hall found that he meant what he said, and that he was firm in his determination that Kerwin and Murray must go; and go they will, just as soon as the Mayor is ready to swear in their successors.

He has already asked ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell to accept one of the places, as it was foreshadowed in The New-York Times of yesterday that he would do, and Mr. Mitchell has the matter under advisement. It is generally believed that Mr. Mitchell will accept, and that the Mayor is at present trying to induce United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt to accept the other place. It is believed that Mayor Strong will not remove Messrs. Murray and Kerwin until he has the two new Republican Commissioners ready to take their places.

"Have you called for the resignations of Messrs. Murray and Kerwin?" the Mayor was asked yesterday afternoon.

"No; I have not asked for them as yet."

"Have you offered the Police Commissionerships to others?"

"I have written to ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, and asked him to become a Police Commissioner. I have not received an answer from him. He has the matter under advisement."

"Have you communicated with Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt upon the subject?"

"No, I have not communicated yet with Mr. Roosevelt."

The Mayor said this in a way that led those who heard him to believe that Mr. Roosevelt would be asked to take the other place.

It is quite within the range of probability that the whole matter will be settled by to-night, and that Messrs. Murray and Kerwin will be out of office and their successors installed within a day or two.

A story was printed yesterday to the effect that Gov. Morton's secretary, Ashley W. Cole, had brought a verbal message to the Mayor saying that by removing Kerwin and Murray the Mayor was endangering not only reform legislation, but the Republican Party. Mayor Strong absolutely denied that he had ever received such a message from the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Col. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, says there is no truth whatever in a report or rumor to the effect that Gov. Morton instructed him, when he was in New-York over Sunday, to say to Mayor Strong that the proposed removal of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin would endanger the future of the Republican Party in this State.

Col. Cole continued: "The Governor was not, and is not now, anxious about the future of the party. The party is able to take care of itself, but he does not desire to see discord in the Legislature, and was somewhat apprehensive that the summary removal of the Commissioners might tend to create friction at a time when a practical agreement had been reached in respect to New-York City legislation."

IF NOT MR. ROOSEVELT, WHO?

The Commissioners' Friends Do Not Think He Would Take the Place.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The attention of United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was directed to-day to the report current in New-York that Mayor Strong had written to him, asking him to accept a Police Commissionership. "There is no truth in that statement," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I have not received such a letter. There is nothing in the matter whatever."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked several questions bearing on the subject, but he confined himself to a denial that the position had been offered to him. The story has been in circulation here some time that he would resign his present position to accept a place on the New-York Police Board, but Mr. Roosevelt has failed to confirm it.

His friends say he would much prefer to retain his office in the Civil Service Commission, which is much to his liking.

On the supposition that Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt would prefer to remain in his present position, there is lively guessing as to the man to be selected by Mayor Strong.

It was not known by the politicians generally that a place had been offered to Mr. Mitchell, and as the politicians supposed there were two places the canvassing of possibilities was active.

Col. Joel B. Erhardt's name figured in the discussion. He is one of the Committee of Ten, which prepared the reform bills now in the hands of Senator Lexow's committee. The general bill of the Ten provides for but one Commissioner, and it is known that Col. Erhardt holds to the single-headed commission. For this reason some doubt was expressed if he would serve as a member of a board of four. His friends, speaking without authority from him, said that he would not.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, a member of the Republican County Committee and one of the Union Leaguers who signed the address to the Republicans of the State, asking their support for Mayor Strong in his efforts to keep the party's pledges, was mentioned as another possibility.

There was talk, too, that Col. Fred D. Grant might be available. If Mayor Strong should select him the choice would be hailed as an olive branch for Mr. Platt. Col. Grant, as Mr. Platt says he understood it, was to have been appointed Commissioner of Public Works, when Mayor Strong gave him his surprise party by selecting Mr. Brookfield. It may be that the talk of Col. Grant had nothing more substantial behind it than the desire of certain partisan Republicans to see the troubles in the party ended.

Gen. O. O. Howard was mentioned as a possibility, but close friends of Mayor Strong said he was not to be considered. He did not want the place.

Another Republican is in the race, if his friends have their way about it, although the politicians did not say much about him. This is Frank C. Loveland. He was the United States Pension Agent for this district during the Harrison administration. He has not taken any sides in the present Platt and anti-Platt war, chiefly because he has been in no position which called for a declaration on his part. His name is likely to be presented to Mayor Strong as a suitable man for the place.

MURRAY HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Kerwin Says His Record Is Something He Is Willing to Stand By.

Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin had an opportunity yesterday to meet the statement of Mayor Strong that, in his endeavor to properly reorganize the Police Department, he had found an obstacle in them, they having voted solidly against certain propositions of Commissioner Andrews which, in the Mayor's opinion, would aid very materially in promoting efficiency and discipline.

Mr. Murray's answer was: "I have not at present a word to say in regard to the matter or on any phase of the situation. I will not say if I have received a communication from Mayor Strong or if I have sent one to him."

Gen. Kerwin said he had received no letter or message from Mayor Strong, and had addressed nothing to him, adding:

"As to the Mayor's assertions in regard to Commissioner Andrews's recommendations, I have nothing to say. All my acts since I have been a Commissioner are on record, and I stand by them. They are recorded in the minutes and are all open for public criticism."

THE CLOSING NIGHTS AT DALY'S

Tours of Ada Rehan and the Comedy Company Before Sailing for Their London Season in June.

The season at Daly's Theatre will close on April 20, and as no performance will be given Good Friday, this leaves but twenty-one more entertainments by Mr. Daly's favorite company to be enjoyed before its return from the London theatre next Fall.

The double comedy bill of "Nancy and Company" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed" will be presented for the last times this afternoon and to-night, and to-morrow night Ada Rehan appears in both plays. On Friday evening Miss Rehan will appear for the first time as Juliana in a new arrangement of Tobin's comedy, "The Honeymoon," a play which has not been seen in New-York for many years, but which is one of the best of the older comedies. Mr. Worthing will play the Duke Aranza, Mr. Lewis the Mock Duke, the entanglement of whose sword with his legs used to make old playgoers roar with laughter; George Clarke, Rolando; Maxine Elliot, Violante; Mr. Herbert, Montalban; Percy Haswell, Zamora, and Mrs. Gilbert, the hostess. At the end of Act. III. a country dance will be introduced, in which Miss Rehan, Mr. Worthing, Miss Elliot, Mr. Leclercq, and the ladies and gentlemen of the company will participate.

"The Honeymoon" will necessarily have a short run, as Mr. Daly proposes to close the season with a grand revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for which new scenery and costumes have been prepared. This beautiful Shakespearean spectacle will be produced Saturday evening, April 13. Ada Rehan will appear in her original part of Helena, and James Lewis as Bottom.

The annual tour of Mr. Daly's comedy company, with Henry E. Diexy at its head, will begin in Boston April 22. The company will play in this city one week. Then it will go to Philadelphia for a week. Its other bookings follow, each being for one week, except the week of May 20: Brooklyn Park Theatre, May 6; Harlem Opera House, May 13; Syracuse and Rochester, three nights each, May 20; Newark, May 27. The company will sail for London June 12, and on June 25 will open at Daly's Theatre, Leicester Square, and play there for the remainder of the London season.

Ada Rehan's tour as a star will open in Washington April 22, where she will remain a week. Then she will go to Boston, April 29; Philadelphia, May 6; Pittsburg, May 13; Cincinnati, May 20; Cleveland, May 27, and Buffalo, June 3, for four nights. She will sail with the Daly company June 12 to open the season at the London theatre June 25.

Mr. Daly will not keep his company abroad an entire year, as he did for the first season of his London theatre. He will reopen his New-York house next October with the production of a new play, in which his company, with the exception of Miss Rehan, will appear. Miss Rehan will not return to the theatre until November.

HELP FOR REFORM BILLS

Prominent Republicans Address Their Party and Ask for It.

REMINDER OF ELECTION PLEDGES

A Petition to the Legislators Asking Them to Vote for the Measures for Local Reorganizations.

The Republicans of New-York State have been asked by many eminent Republicans of New-York City to help secure the passage of reform measures at Albany.

An address to the party has been prepared and signed by eighteen men of prominence in the party in an attempt to secure from the Legislature such action as will allow the party to keep the faith it plighted before election.

This address was prepared yesterday. It is signed by Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, John Claflin, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Samuel Thomas, William Brookfield, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Edward Mitchell, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Joel B. Erhardt, John R. Van Wormer, H. E. Howland, Henry W. Cannon, M. C. D. Borden, Joseph H. Choate, Le Grand B. Cannon, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, and George W. Lyon.

The address is a direct blow at the proposed Platt legislation at Albany. It sets forth that the Republicans of New-York City are pledged to reform legislation and the conduct of municipal government on a non-partisan basis and asks that all Republicans unite in helping to secure this. This is all under some head lines which read thus:

THE TRUE CONDITION

Of the Political Situation in New-York City.

SET FORTH BY REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICANS.

In Its Platform the Republican Party Said: "We Pledge for Him (Mayor Strong) in the Event of His Election an Honest, Economical, and Non-Partisan Administration of Municipal Affairs.

The address says that it "is a fact that the Republican Party has gained 30,000 Republican votes on State issues in New-York City," and then it continues:

The result of the election in this city in November has been regarded by some as a victory for the Republican Party to the extent of the majority of over 45,000 for Mayor Strong, while others believe it was a manifestation of municipal spirit in no way connected with party issues, and not indicative of Republican successes in the future.

Neither of these is entirely correct. The battle was fought against corruption and bossism, and its result was a complete and unqualified victory for official honesty and integrity. In no sense was it a partisan victory.

The public sentiment which resulted in the appointment of the Committee of Seventy was not even tinged with partisanship, and the political bodies which united to fight for good government fully recognized the absolute necessity of laying aside party bias. It was a question of men, not of parties; of municipal cleanness, not of organizations.

Figures are given to substantiate the claim that the party has gained 30,000 votes "on State issues."

This result is attained by comparing and analyzing the votes for Governor in this city in 1888, 1891, and 1894. In 1888 Hill's plurality was 69,102; in 1891 Flower's was 59,503. These figures show an average Democratic plurality of 64,303, while in 1894 Hill received only 2,770, indicating a reduction of plurality of 61,533, or a change of 30,767 votes. This represents but about half the vote which was changed on the Mayoralty contest, where Tammany's average plurality of 70,616 was changed to a Republican plurality of 45,087, indicating a change of 57,851 votes. Of these votes the 30,767 referred to above went directly to Morton, and thus into the Republican Party of the State. The remaining 27,084 were divided between Hill and Wheeler.

Then the report continues:

Of the 27,084 men who voted for Strong, but did not vote for Morton, Hill got the lion's share, as these figures show:

Hill in New-York City	127,088
Grant in New-York City	108,907
Hill ahead of Grant	18,181

Of the remainder, 9,039 went to Wheeler, whose vote in this city was 9,039. The rest was scattered among three or four candidates.

The immense body of voters came into the Republican Party on local issues. They came because they believed the Republican Party could and would do more toward the upbuilding of a municipal government founded on non-partisanship and honesty than any other. They were disgusted with the record of their own party in the city, State, and Nation. Their only hope lay in the Republican organization. They saw that the Republican Party in this city had fully committed itself to the cause they had at heart and they believed the party in the State would support and sustain its pledge.

Then follow the non-partisan planks in the platform of the Committee of Seventy, the letter Mayor Strong wrote to Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, indorsing the platform, and the resolution passed by the Republican County Convention indorsing Mayor Strong and the non-partisan platform. Then the demand is made that these promises be fulfilled. The address says:

If the Republican Party of the State lives up to the spirit as well as the letter of this promise, made by the party in this city, they (the people) will continue to act with it on State issues.

In this city the only issue is good government, as represented by Mayor Strong, the Committee of Seventy, and Republicans adhering to the platform of their party.

Then follows an indorsement of the Committee of Seventy's School bill, the Police Magistrates bill, and the bill of the Committee of Ten for the reorganization of the Police Department. The address continues:

Appeals have again and again been made to the Legislature, but without success. The struggle is now in the Senate. There are no Republican Senators from New-York City. Senators naturally listen to their own constituents. Will you not sign and send to your neighbors to sign, the accompanying petition and send it to your Senators at once?

The petition which is attached to the address reads thus:

To the Republican Members of the Senate and Assembly:

The undersigned Republicans of the —— Senate district respectfully request that you vote and work for the passage of the reform measures now before you relating to the City of New-York, as to the reorganization of the Police Courts, the reorganization of the Police Department, and the reorganization of the school system of the city.

Copies of this address, it was said last night, would be sent into every Senatorial district in the State, in large numbers.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE MARTINE

SERVICES HELD AT ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Attended by Many of His Associates and Friends—Flowers Filled Five Carriages—The Church Crowded.

The funeral services over Judge Randolph B. Martine were held yesterday morning at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Friends of the deceased visited the family residence during the morning for the purpose of showing their respect and viewing the remains.

The body was removed to the church at 11 o'clock A. M., attended by an escort of policemen from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Fifth Avenue, from the house to the church, was crowded with people who stood, many with bared heads, while the funeral cortège passed.

Flowers filled five coaches, which followed the hearse and the sixteen pall bearers. Then followed in turn the family and friends of the deceased.

The Rev. George R. Van De Water, his assistant, the Rev. C. M. Wilkins, and the Rev. G. W. Kettel, with the full vested choir, met the remains at the door of the church. The processional hymn was "O Paradise." The other hymns were "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide With Me." "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was the recessional anthem.

The church was filled to overflowing, and many persons were unable to gain admission.

The burial will be at the convenience of the family.

The pall bearers were Justice George C. Barrett of the Supreme Court, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, Judges James Fitzgerald and Rufus B. Cowing, associates of Judge Martine on the General Sessions bench; ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, District Attorney John R. Fellows, ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, United States Marshal McCarthy, James W. Boyle, Gilbert M. Speir, John C. Wheeler, Philip Milligan, Police Justice Charles Welde, and Assistant District Attorneys Vernon M. Davis and Bartow S. Weeks.

Among those present were Judge Ehrlich, Police Justices Simms and Welde, Judge Van Wyck, Edward Lauterbach, Fred B. House, Michael and Mrs. Mulqueen, ex-Assemblyman Van Cott, David Welsh, Hosea B. Perkins, Emanuel M. Friend, Chief Clerk John F. Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, Deputy Clerks Edward Hall and Henry Welsh, Dominick O'Reilly, James W. McLaughlin, Capt. Hugh Coleman, Robert J. Hare, ex-Alderman William L. Cole, Hugh G. Connell, Police Captains Krauss, Westervelt, and Smith, ex-Fire Marshal Frank.

David Welch, ex-Warden Johnson, ex-Alderman P. F. Sheridan, Capt. Michael O'Brien, Thomas Booth, M. J. McInerny, John Phillips, Benedict Marrossi, Jacob Eroy, William N. Penney, who was Judge Martine's secretary while District Attorney; Anthony Rinaldo, Henry Merzbach, Abraham Levy, ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe, Edward L. Pavis, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Judge Martine.

John Quinn and the members of District Attorney Fellows's staff, John H. McIntyre, John D. Lindsay, John M. Lewis, George Gordon Battle, P. J. McManus, Joseph W. Osborn, Seaman Miller, Col. Robert Townsend, Stephen J. O'Hare, John J. Buckley, Edward Lauterbach, Jr., Henry W. Unger, Edward K. Shalvey, Charles Hennessy, and Anthony McCarthy.

There were also delegations from New-York Lodge No. 595, Knights of Honor, from Independent Royal Arch of Freemasons, and members of the Sagamore and Stuyvesant Clubs, of which the deceased was a member.

The Court of Special Sessions, in the Criminal Courts Building, was adjourned to 1 o'clock yesterday out of respect to Judge Martine.

$15,000 for Loss of a Leg.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The first of seven suits against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company because of the disaster of Jan. 15, 1894, on Hackensack Meadows, was heard in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Christopher Arnold, who was so injured that a leg had to be amputated, asked for $75,000. The jury awarded $15,000.

Fire in an Historic Building.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 2.—A barn and an outbuilding connected with the historic Wallace House, used by Washington as a Winter headquarters during the Winter of 1778-9, was burned this morning Seven head of valuable cattle were lost. The house was saved. It is said that Gen. Washington and his wife entertained in the old mansion.

A Hard Cough distresses the patient and racks both Lungs and Throat. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the remedy wanted to cure your Cough, and relieve both the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.—Advertisement.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

If one wants the best, nothing else will do. Furniture is something that you will be intimately associated with for some time.

Here are thousands of ideas for your choice. No question of quality need trouble you. Quality and price go hand in hand.

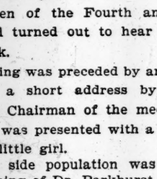
Each piece sold at a figure that only the maker can quote.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

Near Broadway.



Registered Trade Mark.

OUTING GINGHAMS.

A particularly handsome line of the new Homespun and Cheviot effects in ginghams is now on display at "The Linen Store."

They closely follow the rough Scotch wools in weave and pattern, and will be very much used for outdoor wear, as they give genuine service and are stylish in appearance.

Complete lines of all the most fashionable fabrics for wash gowns.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street.

MUST FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Dr. Parkhurst Says the People Crowed Too Soon Over the Election.

POLITICIANS AGAINST HOME RULE

Praise for Mayor Strong—Politicians Planning Robbery—District Attorney's Office Antagonistic to Reform.

There was scarcely standing room last night at the City Vigilance League meeting, in the Church of the Sea and Land, at Henry and Market Streets. It seemed as if the greater part of the men, women, and children of the Fourth and Seventh Wards had turned out to hear Dr. Parkhurst speak.

The meeting was preceded by an organ recital, and a short address by Theodore White, the Chairman of the meeting. Dr. Parkhurst was presented with a large bouquet by a little girl.

The east side population was impatient for the coming of Dr. Parkhurst, and when he made his appearance he was applauded heartily.

"I am going to talk in a free way," said Dr. Parkhurst, "for I take a great deal of interest in this church, and in the inhabitants of this neighborhood. The relations between this church and the Madison Square Presbyterian Church are cordial, and I would like to see them continue to be so. It is of another subject, though, that I came to talk about.

"After the election last Fall we began to crow, and to crow quite lustily, too, over the victory we had won in this city. But we crowed too soon, for after three months of the new Administration at Albany we find that the foxes are just as foxy and the tigers just as tigery as ever. Of course, there are one or two Police Justices that I would not fear to be taken before, even if I did not have money or a 'pull,' but there are not many.

"At the election we thought we had won a grand victory, but for three long months the enemy has been depriving us of the fruits of our victory. The victory over Tammany Hall seemed complete, but it has been filched from us by men whom we had every reason to trust. There are still Crokerites and Plattites, you see.

"But in spite of these abuses, our victory has brought us something to be thankful for. For instance, there is Col. Waring. To him is due the fact that the streets of New-York are cleaner than ever they were before. And then, again, there is Mayor Strong. We should thank God for the grand Mayor He has given us. We should be thankful for the interest which our Mayor takes in the welfare of the community over which he presides, and for the clear-sightedness which marks his actions. He is human, of course, and is likely to make mistakes, like other men; but these things may be overlooked, for if ever there was a man who was just, and who wanted to do things that were only for the best interests of the city, that man is William L. Strong.

"But at Albany the case is different. It is there that we must look to it that our rights are protected. We must not have our rights stolen from us by a band of politicians who have at heart only the interests of their pockets and not those of the State or its people. This band of corruptionists, who would rob us, is willing to give just so much legislation for just so much patronage. That man Lexow, who came down to New-York and sat with the other Senators at the investigation into New-York's corruption, is up to his ears in that very thing.

"The powers of manhood, however, have been born with you and me, and we will fight. We must buckle on our armor and fight for the enjoyment of home rule, and we will do just that thing.

"Now as to 'crooks.' I have learned a lot since I have traveled among them. From them I have learned many things about the Police Department and its workings, and am under many obligations to them. They have given me a complete map of the department and of the District Attorney's office, but pray that I will not let it be known who gave the information, for fear the police would 'pound' them. The District Attorney's office, though, is just as foul and rotten as it was three years ago. It is antagonistic to the work of reform, and as little information or good can be gotten from it as speech can be gotten from the proverbial oyster."

After Dr. Parkhurst's speech the residents of the Second Assembly District were invited to join the City Vigilance League, and a number of citizens were enrolled. They were also given an opportunity to talk with Dr. Parkhurst.

TO DEFER PAYMENT OF FLORIDA TAXES

A Bill Before the Legislature to Grant an Extension of Time.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 2.—The Florida Legislature convened to-day. It is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches. Fred Myers was elected President of the Senate, and W. S. Jennings Speaker of the House.

The most important questions to come before the Legislature will be those relating to the establishment of a Railroad Commission, reform of the election laws, and the relief of the people from taxation owing to the losses incurred by the frosts. In the Senate a bill was introduced permitting citizens to settle their taxes for 1894, 1895, and 1896 by giving certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and payable as follows: Certificates of 1894, three years after date; of 1895, two years, and of 1896, one year.

Gov. Mitchell's message urges legislation to prevent prize fights and to exterminate the lotteries.

PELTED WITH MUD AND STONES

A Burlesque Company Forced to Appeal to the Police for Protection.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—The Unique Burlesque Novelty Company attempted to give a performance at the Bijou Theatre last night. Their efforts were not particularly brilliant, and displeased the gallery "gods," who hissed and hooted as long as the curtain was up.

The show was cut short and the house cleared. When the actors and actresses left the building they were met by a crowd of about 200 boys and young men, who pelted them with mud and stones until the unlucky performers retreated inside the stage door.

Word was sent to the police station, and the members of the company were escorted to their hotel by policemen. The company left town to-day.

COMING EVENTS.

—Inspection of new machinery and appliance by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, Edison Building, Pearl Street, Brooklyn, to-night, 8 to 11 o'clock.

—Architectural League meeting to consider the Architects' License bill, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening.

—Public meeting in aid of negro education at the South, Central Presbyterian Church, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Tenement-house reform meeting, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, to-night.

—Beecher memorial meeting, Plymouth Church lecture room, Brooklyn, to-night.

—Annual meeting of City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, this evening.

New Carpets, low prices, easy terms, at COWPERTHWAITS, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—There will be a fine display of costumes at Jackson's store, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, at the great Spring opening which takes place to-day. In the exhibition on the third floor will be shown for the first time fifty handsome Easter costumes, being exact reproductions of the latest Paris novelties. Several tailor-made gowns, introducing the most fashionable materials and styles of the coming season, will also be shown.

—The second "Young People's Day" at the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting will be led to-day, from 12 to 1, at 113 Fulton Street, by the Secretary of the New-York City Christian Endeavor Union, H. A. Kinports.

—The steamer Dean Richmond will begin the season's service of the People's Line to Albany to-night. She and the Drew of the same line have undergone a thorough overhauling.

—A meeting in behalf of tenement-house reform, will be held in St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The Board of Health yesterday appointed Miss Alvina Mand, stenographer to Dr. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

Long Island.

—The Suffolk Hotel, at Huntington, has been sold to John Hallock of Rockaway Beach. Pending refurnishing and improvements the hotel will be closed. The house has been open for fifty-five years, and this is the first time that it has been closed to the public.

—The mission chapel at East Rockaway that was blown down by a recent windstorm is to be rebuilt.

—Glen Cove is to be illuminated by electric lights.

Yonkers.

—A meeting of the General Excise Law Committee will be held at the home of the Chairman, William Allen Butler, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill authorizing the city to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000 in three years for the extension of the water works.

—The new Excise Commissioners have taken the oath of office, and their bonds of $5,000 each were yesterday filed with the City Clerk.

—The Boston man who is looking for the $40,000 buried by a convict some years ago on Valentine's Hill was digging again yesterday.

—The Yonkers Fire Department on Monday night presented its ex-Chief Engineer, James Mulcahey, with a handsome gold badge.

—The Committee on Cities of the Assembly will give a hearing on the Yonkers revised charter on Thursday next at 3 P. M.

—J. Homer Beaudet and others have sold to George Ehret property formerly of the Samson Simpson estate for $97,100.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Joseph's Hospital will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—George D. Mackay gave a Bible reading in St. John's Chapel last evening.

Westchester County.

—The funeral of Capt. Edwin J. Kindler of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon took place yesterday. The company escorted the body to the church and thence to Woodlawn Cemetery. Masons also attended, the deceased having been a Freemason.

Shot on a Train.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2.—John E. Founce, a Philadelphia lawyer, a passenger on a Reading train, was struck in the neck by a stray bullet, fired by some unknown person through the window of a car while the train was passing near Collingswood. The wound is not serious.

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VETO POWER OF MAYORS

Constitutional Provision Discussed in the Senate.

IMPORTANT POINT IN LEGISLATION

The Tenement-House Bill, After Being Subjected to Amendments, Advanced to a Third Reading.

ALBANY, April 2.—One of the problems with which the Legislature is now wrestling is, what must be done when a Mayor of a city holds a bill sent for his action over the fifteen days' limit fixed by the Constitution? Must the bill be again passed by both branches of the Legislature? The sentence in the Constitution covering this point reads: "Whenever during the session at which it was passed any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may, nevertheless, again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor."

The case in point is that of the Brooklyn bill which was signed by Gov. Morton after Mayor Schieren had held it for nineteen days, and returned it with a veto. The matter was informally brought up in the Senate to-day. The Democratic Senators held that the Mayors had not veto powers over legislation.

Senator Raines said the Constitution made a Mayor equal with the Legislature, and let him have power to stop legislation. The Constitution actually placed legislation in control of Mayors, especially at the close of the Legislature, when the city executive could retain bills and so kill them.

Senator O'Sullivan objected to this view. If it is so held, he said, one Mayor might oppose the acts approved by others, and so nullify their wishes as well as those of the Legislature. He asserted that it is impossible to think that the convention intended to give a Mayor veto power over the law-making body.

Senator Cantor said the Legislature could either repass a bill or pass a concurrent resolution on it, but must do either. He backed up the Lieutenant Governor's views.

A vote was then taken to settle the matter. Senator Ahearn's Firemen's Pension bill was held four days over the fifteen-day-limit by Mayor Strong, and then returned to the Governor approved. The Governor insists that it must be repassed to be constitutional, and the Senate agreed with him by repassing it.

This indicates that the majority holds that Mayors have absolute veto powers on local bills. It is also asserted that should a Mayor hold a bill over fifteen days, it will be taken as evidence of his disapproval, and should the bill be desired by the majority it will be passed again.

Senator Coffey (Dem., Kings,) made the sweeping assertion in the Senate to-day that no streets should be exempt from the operations of a railway. The bills under discussion were those of Mr. Wray, favoring certain streets in the City of Brooklyn. Senator Coffey also paid his respects to his Republican colleague and neighbor, Senator Reynolds, who, he said, was not fit to castigate the old Board of Aldermen for letting the railroads in so generally.

Senator Bradley jumped to Reynolds's rescue. He declared that the Wray bills were needed and that Reynolds was right. He charged that the old Board of Aldermen had stolen the streets.

Senator Coffey asserted that the Cantor act was passed in the interest of corporations. "And suspended in the interest of street railway corporations," retorted Bradley.

Senator Cantor denounced Coffey's defense of the Aldermen at the expense of the Cantor act. The act was passed to stop the theft of sixty miles of New-York City streets by the cable company.

Senator Coffey remarked that because New-York Aldermen were men of fragrant memory reflections on Brooklyn Aldermen were not necessary or called for. He added that Cantor didn't make any very serious opposition to exempting Brooklyn from the Cantor act. He asked for a general act.

The bills were finally advanced to third reading.

In the House Mr. Ainsworth called up the New-York Tenement-House bill, and offered certain amendments which, he said, had been suggested by Richard Watson Gilder and Assemblymen Lawson and Miller. The amendments were adopted, and the bill was made a special order on third reading for April.

Richard Watson Gilder, who is here personally looking after this legislation, stated that the amendments placed the bill in better shape than he had expected.

FINAL TELEPHONE BILL HEARING

Mr. Boardman Makes a Strong Appeal in Behalf of the Companies.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—A final hearing on the Telephone Rate Reduction bill was given by a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees this afternoon. William Shaw, for the Troy Telegraph and Telephone Company, opposed the measure. He furnished the committee with a large number of statistics to prove that the bill would be ruinous to his company, as well as unjust to its patrons.

Mr. Boardman of New-York City, speaking for the Metropolitan Telephone Company, said he admitted the power of the Legislature to deal with the matter in hand and adjust rates, if competition did not do so. He laid down the proposition that the matter was one in which the telephone users are primarily interested, and that the rates fixed are altogether inadequate. If these rates were enforced, the New-York company could not pay its operating expenses. As a law the proposed measure is entirely unique, and he believed it unconstitutional.

In other States similar bills to the one proposed had been tried and proved failures. He asserted that this bill had not sufficient support from telephone subscribers to warrant legislative action. For several years a few men have been coming to the Legislature pretending to represent an outraged public sentiment. He reviewed the history of the bill, particularly the threat made by its friends to defeat for election legislators who opposed it. He presented a circular used in Brooklyn in an effort to defeat Assemblyman Scanlon. The many changes since made in the bill by its friends had, he said, justified Mr. Scanlon's opposition. Against such procedure he protested as unfair and unjust. Outside of Brooklyn, New-York, and Buffalo, he asserted, there is no substantial advocacy of the proposed measure. In proof of this, he read clippings from a Utica paper showing how an effort to get the telephone subscribers there to back up the bill had failed.

In reply, Mr. Stern complimented Mr. Boardman on his fairness in presenting the case. He said he thought the telephone subscribers association had secured some petitions in favor of the bill, but did not know why these had not been presented. It was not his place to present or secure petitions. He argued that it was not necessary for him to show that he represented a majority of telephone subscribers in order to have a standing before the committee. The bill, as it stands, he thought a fair measure, and one that would give satisfaction if passed. He did not agree with the statement made as to the relative cost in this and other countries, although admitting that the cost abroad is greater.

The Indiana law reducing rates was, he said, foolish, and for that reason was eventually repealed. But he insisted that lower rates should be fixed throughout the State, and that this Legislature should act in the matter.

To Mr. Boardman he said the reason no other business associations in New-York City had acted in favor of the bill was because they all thought the Board of Trade would do better than they could.

Mr. Boardman, in closing, asserted that the proposed legislation was vicious because it left a very important matter to the discretion of the proposed commission, and in that it delegates authority it is unconstitutional. He said the Legislature should be ashamed of the Power of Removal bill, and would be of the Police bill depriving men of the right of appeal. This sort of legislation is on wrong lines, and will be regretted. So would this bill if passed. No great injustice has been done by the companies, and there is no public demand for the measure. He claimed the time had not come for such legislation, nor would it until the people came with a demand for relief.

The committee adjourned at 7 o'clock, and will consider the bill at its next meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES

Work of the Preliminary Meetings in Kingston and Stamford.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 2.—Preliminary work of the ninety-sixth session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference was done at St. James's Church here to-day. Twenty candidates for admission to the Conference were examined. Bishop Newman and his cabinet, consisting of the Presiding Elders of the New-York, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Kingston districts, held a session.

A camp fire to-night by the Conference Veteran Association was attended by over 2,000 people, including two Grand Army posts. The principal address was made by the Rev. W. A. Spencer.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 2.—About forty candidates for admission to the New-York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, which will begin to-morrow, were examined this morning in the Stamford Methodist Episcopal Church.

An anniversary meeting of the Epworth League and other young people's societies was held this evening. There were brief reports by the district Presidents, and an address by the Rev. A. S. Kavanagh of South Norwalk.

FOR TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES

Well-Known Physicians Establish a Hospital in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 2.—A private hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases will be opened in Flushing to-morrow. The organizers are Dr. W. T. Bull, and Joseph D. Bryant and Frederick S. Deman, Professors of Surgery in Bellevue Hospital; Prof. Edward G. Janeway and Dr. A. McLean Hamilton.

The staff will comprise Dr. T. R. Killilea, Medical Superintendent; Dr. T. Herring Burchard, and Dr. Herbert Constable, a specialist on women's diseases. Fred B. West, a graduate of Bellevue, will be the Hospital Superintendent.

This institution has been organized as the result of a desire on the part of a number of New-York surgeons to remove their patients from the noise and bustle of a large city. The building is in the centre of a large lawn in the quietest part of the village.

Flash-Light Picture of a Big Audience.

A photograph of the interior of the Metropolitan Opera House the night of March 31, when the one hundredth performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" was given, was taken by flash light by Ernest Marx. The photograph is reproduced as a two-page cut in the current issue of Harper's Weekly. There was an immense audience present. This [illegible] the first time the interior of a large theatre was successfully taken by flash light. Fourteen ounces of inflammable material, distributed over an iron frame so that there was thirty feet of lighting surface, was used. The charge was fired by an electric battery. Only one minute was allowed by the Opera House management for the taking of the picture. After the first act of "Siegfried" the curtain was raised, disclosing the camera, the photographer, and the iron frame on which the magnesium was placed, in thirty-five charges. The photographer made a signal as soon as he had the proper focus, the position of the camera having previously been determined, and the electricity fired the magnesium. It is estimated that the flash was one-forty-fifth of a second in duration.

More Money for Jersey Schools.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The annual meeting of the State Board of Education was held at the State House to-day. After electing officers and approving the report of the State school census taker, the board apportioned $2,427,974.16 of school moneys among the various counties of the State. This is $177,284.71 more than was distributed among the schools last year. The new officers are:

President—James L. Hays, Newark; Vice President—James M. Seymour, Newark; Treasurer State Normal and Boarding School—J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown.

Is Liable for Slander in a Prayer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 2.—In a decision rendered in connection with the suit for slander brought by Miss Tesea L. Kelso, librarian of the Public Library here, against the Rev. J. C. Campbell, Judge Clark overruled the demurrer of the defendant that his statement was privileged because it was uttered in the course of a prayer before his congregation in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The court holds that no prayer containing a slander publicly uttered can be exempt from the legal consequences and that no communication made by a pastor to his congregation is privileged because of such relation.

Mrs. Blaine Claims Her Dog.

From The Boston Sun.

Major Moore, Chief of Police of Washington, received a letter from a butcher of Philadelphia, who wished to obtain Mr. Blaine's dog, which was picked up by the police a few days ago. He said that his children wanted a dog very much, and if the dog was sent to him he would assure it good treatment, and would send Major Moore a photograph of the dog every three months and let him judge for himself. He was notified that the dog had been claimed by Mrs. Blaine.

GRAY RACING BILL PASSED

Assembly Favors the Measure by a Vote of 90 to 10.

MADDEN'S PLEA FOR MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Amendments in Behalf of the Half-mile Tracks and Electric Lighted Courses Fail to Go Through.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Gray Racing bill, whose provisions have been from time to time printed in The New-York Times, passed the House to-day with flying colors, unamended. Several attempts to check its progress were made, and several amendments were offered, and voted down in each and every instance. The first amendment was produced by Mr. Gray himself, who made a motion to recommit the bill to the Codes Committee, that the time for racing might be fixed between May 1 and Nov. 30.

Mr. Hennessy (Dem., Kings) wanted Mr. Gray to say whom he represented.

"Do you," asked Hennessy, "represent any of the breeders, trotting men, and jockey clubs?" Hennessy explained that the dates fixed in the bill had been arranged by the Codes Committee after conferences with all the people interested in the bill.

There was no possibility of the bill passing before April 15, Mr. Gray said, and his amendments were simply offered to bring the bill within the time when it would probably become a law.

Mr. Ainsworth thought the bill was a most delicate subject. He remembered, he said, in 1887, when the Ives Pool bill had passed under the lash, or under certain circumstances. Mr. Ainsworth was opposed to the bill then, but that measure had passed in a hurry. This bill was in striking contrast.

Mr. Robbins, Mr. Wilds, and Mr. Percy said they had gone over the bill carefully. There was no provision in the bill that ought not to be there. It had been deliberated upon with conscientious care, and the House ought to vote on it as it stood.

Here Mr. Hennessy asked Mr. Robbins of the Codes Committee if the bill had not received the affirmative votes of all the members of his committee.

Messrs. Robbins and Ainsworth answered "Yes, after plenty of hard work upon it." The amendment of Mr. Gray was then lost.

Mr. Madden offered two amendments. The first was in the interest of the half-mile tracks, legalizing races upon them. The second allowed race tracks decided against by the Racing Commission to appeal to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the commission. The amendments were explained by the introducer. Mr. Madden said there were several racing associations that had a large amount of money invested in racing property. They were the small associations, and would be shut out by the bill. They had vested rights that ought to be respected. The only complaint made in all the arguments had been against the smaller tracks. This was unjust.

The amendments were attacked by Mr. Hennessy. He asked Mr. Madden how many first-class half-mile tracks there were.

"Many, many," answered Mr. Madden.

"Yes, but they are, some of them, Monte Carlos of Long Island," said Mr. Hennessy.

Those favoring the bill, Mr. Madden thought, were not consistent. They pretended to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution by telling some race tracks to go on and sin if they wished, and others to go and sin no more. The bill pretended to wipe out gambling, and yet did not. The second amendment was a just one, as it established a virtual court of appeals for racing associations.

The gentleman from Queens County, Mr. Hennessy said, had been misinformed. Racing could be held on half-mile tracks the same as ever. The bill was aimed at small half-mile tracks which were frequented by gamblers. The Maspeth track was an example. There they were not content to race by daylight, but did it by electric light.

The best thing that the bill did was to prevent five or six gamblers from getting control of the tracks and bringing dissolute people to them. Among these people were Michael Norton and other well-known gamblers. No one else but these gamblers were represented by the opposition on the floor to the bill. Nobody opposed the bill except the poolroom keepers of New-York City.

Mr. Finn wanted to state, he said, that he was in favor of gambling of all kinds, so long as it was conducted legitimately. He also stood up for the idea that a man who could not go to a race in the daytime had a right to go at night.

Mr. Finn had been at Maspeth at night. Gambling was gambling, whether it was for 10 cents or $10,000. It was not right that the jockey clubs should outline rules for racing. It was suggested that jockey clubs of Austria, Germany, Australia, and England passed upon licenses for racing. Mr. Finn said he never had enough money to go to Europe, but now and then could go to Coney Island. He thought the small tracks should receive some consideration.

Mr. Robbins of the Codes Committee spoke for the bill without amendment. It had received careful consideration. It was not the intention of the Codes Committee to legalize gambling, and this the bill did not do.

Messrs. Blake and Malby favored the bill, the latter warning the House not to vote against the wishes of the Codes Committee.

The amendments of Mr. Madden were lost by a vote of 76 nays to 24 yeas, and the bill was passed by a vote of 89 to 11, as at first announced. A recount showed the vote to be 90 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ablett, Ainsworth, Andrews, Armstrong, Babcock, Bell, Blake, Bloomingdale, Bold, Brown, Everett, Brownell, Bullard, Campbell, Cartwright, Chambers, Chapman, Clark, (J. H.,) Clark, (W. A.,) Clarkson, Cole, (C. C.,) Conklin, (M.,) Conkling, (A. R.,) Corrigan, Coughlin, Cutler, Dean, Donnelly, Eldridge, Fairbrother, Finn, Fitzgerald, Foley, Friday, Fuller, Gallagher, Gardenier, (A. B.,) Gardiner, (E. W.,) Gerst, Gleason, Goodsell, Gray, Greene, Halpin, Hennessy, Hoefler, Hoffman, Howe, Kelsey, Kern, Krenrich, Kunzenman, La Fetre, Lawson, Lounsbery, Malby, McDermott, McKeown, McNaughton, Niles, Norton, O'Grady, Pavey, Percy, Reinhard, Rider, Robbins, Rogers, Schoepflin, Schulz, (F. F.,) Sears, Seibert, Smith, (C. J.,) Smith, (E. L.,) Smith, (M. F.,) Snyder, Stanchfield, Ten Eyck, Terry, Thompson, Tilton, Van Amber, Van Keuren, Weed, Wieman, Wilcox, Wilds, Wilks, Winne, Wray, and Mr. Speaker Fish—90.

Noes—Messrs. Barry, Brush, Cain, Madden, Nixon, Read, Sanger, Scanlon, Schulz, (Harry,) and Stewart, (J. N.)—10.

Mr. Dana's Hearing Adjourned.

Elihu Root, of counsel for Charles A. Dana in the case of Frank B. Noyes, who seeks to have Mr. Dana removed to the District of Columbia to answer the charge of libel made against him and William M. Laffan, appeared yesterday before Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, and his application for an adjournment of the hearing until Friday afternoon was granted.

SPAIN AND THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR

The State Department Satisfied that Justice Is Intended—Trouble in Spain's Government Excuses the Delay.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Although the critics of the Administration insist that the Allianca affair is still far from settlement and that this Government is not likely to secure the reparation demanded in Secretary Gresham's original dispatch to Minister Taylor, the statement was made at the State Department to-day that this Government is well satisfied with the situation, and believes that Spain will make full reparation for the outrage on the American steamer.

The Spanish authorities have expressed to this Government, through Minister Taylor, their desire to maintain the cordial relations which have existed between the two countries and their intention to probe the matter to the bottom.

The complications which beset the Spanish Government soon after the Allianca was fired upon and the growth of the revolutionary spirit in Cuba have been regarded as sufficient to justify delay in the investigation, and the State Department here has not insisted upon an immediate and full response by the Spaniards. The order relieving the commander of the Conde de Venadito, the Spanish cruiser which committed the outrage, and the subsequent order to the commanders of Spanish vessels in Cuban waters to refrain from molesting American merchantmen, is construed at the State Department as evidence on the part of Spain of its willingness to avoid all complications with the United States.

Although the State Department has shown great forbearance in the Allianca affair, there is nothing to indicate that its temper has changed in the least, and the country need not doubt that in the end Spain will be required to make full reparation.

THE WALLS TO BE STRENGTHENED

Agreement Reached in Court Under Which the Collapsed Orchard Street Houses Are to be Reconstructed.

The proceedings before Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas to cause the entire reconstruction of the walls of the flat buildings at 151 to 157 Orchard Street which collapsed on March 1, killing six persons and injuring six, were continued yesterday.

Inspector Bernstein of the Building Department said the law was violated as to thickness, and the mortar was not thick enough. He called attention to the variations from the plans, but no new facts were brought out. He said the front and rear walls should be taken down and reconstructed on new plans.

After listening to an opinion by Mr. Upjohn, the architect, counsel for both sides retired to effect some agreement. They called in John O'Connor, an Inspector of the Building Department; Inspector Bernstein, Mr. Upjohn, and Thomas Graham, a builder. After a long discussion a written agreement was drawn up. This was read to Judge Daly and the jury. It met with their approval and was accepted by both parties.

It stipulates that the partially collapsed buildings now standing at 151 to 157 Orchard Street be repaired and made safe. The beams and girders are to be shored up and strengthened. The light-shaft walls are to be taken down and rebuilt. The foundation walls are to be thickened. Iron lintels are to be placed under the piers. Any material in the building as it now stands which shall be condemned by experts is to be taken out and other material put in. The whole repairs and construction are to be under the supervision of the Building Department, the same as though a new building were being constructed.

The action was brought by the Building Department through its counsel, Gen. Thomas Ewing, to have the walls now standing demolished. The owner, William F. Lennon, contested the action through Counsel David M. Newberger.

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. A. SMYTH

Services in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Anna Augusta Smyth, wife of ex-Recorder Smyth, were held yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

The simple and impressive service of the Protesant Episcopal Church was conducted by the rector, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, and his assistant, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge.

There were no pall bearers. The beautiful rosewood casket, trimmed with black, silk velvet, and silver mountings, was covered with a mass of Easter lilies and white roses. The church was well filled with friends of Mr. Smyth and the deceased. Among them were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Frederic R. Coudert, ex-Judge Charles Donohue, Daniel McClure, Albert Stickney, John McGlynn, Dr. Joseph Weiner, ex-Controller Myers, E. McGregor Creran of the Burns Society, ex-Alderman Andrew Blessing, J. Edward Simmons, ex-Register Augustus T. Docharty, Deputy Register John Von Glahn, Lawrence Delmour, Edward D. Farrell, Edward L. Carey, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Dr. Joseph Friederick, Commissioner of Charities Sheehy, and ex-Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan.

After the service in the church the body was taken to the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Exhibit of Artistic Silverware.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has on exhibition at Broadway and Nineteenth Street a special display of silverware, upon which skilled workmen had been engaged since last Fall.

An elaborate exhibit was made by this company last Fall, and it has devoted the entire intervening period to the preparation of an extraordinary exhibit of sterling silver wedding presents. The collection of goods is now complete, and is said to be the largest and richest display of artistic silverware ever shown in this city.

The company manufactures only silver goods, and in the exhibit may be found all known products in sterling silver, and many new objects of artistic design and substantial construction.

The Easter season has within the last few years become a time of gift making. It is for this trade as well as for the large weddings that follow Easter that the goods have been manufactured. The silver pieces run in size from small pieces, such as letter clasps and lorgnettes, up to handsome enameled silver dinner sets.

N. N. Pidcock in Contempt of Court.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—In the Court of Chancery to-day Nelson N. Pidcock, the well-known Democratic politician of Hunterdon County, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, was adjudged guilty of contempt of court. Pidcock transferred a judgment from his possession after the court had ordered it turned over to the receiver for his creditors.

In affidavits on file Pidcock says that while the judgment was obtained in his name, it was really the property of his two sons. The court suspended punishment for the contempt in order to give Pidcock an opportunity to prove his claim.

STOLE EXPRESS PACKAGES

Two Employes of the United States Company Confessed When Arrested.

THE LOSSES MAY AMOUNT TO $40,000

One Package Contained Jewelry Worth $7,000—The Thefts Committed at the Office in Communipaw.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 2.—A series of robberies, by which the United States Express Company has been defrauded, was made public in this city this morning.

These robberies have been going on for about ten months. The amount involved cannot be ascertained, because the express officials will give no definite information, but, from statements concerning specific packages missed, it is probable that the losses will aggregate $25,000, and they may go as high as $40,000.

The most valuable package stolen was one containing jewelry valued at $7,000. All kinds of packages were taken, large and small, and not even bicycles were exempt, several wheels having disappeared as suddenly as if they were merely insignificant articles that could be put in one's pocket.

Complaints of packages not delivered to the consignees began to come in last June. The packages were mostly of trifling value at first, and when it was found impossible to trace them the company paid the claims.

Detectives were put on the case, but no very energetic measures seem to have been taken to catch the thieves until the company was called on to account for the jewelry, valued at $7,000. Then the detective force was doubled, and special efforts were made to trace the goods. But the result was the same.

After that the robberies increased, and it was then that bicycles began to disappear. The fact that goods of this description could be carried off under their eyes seems to have chagrined the detectives and incited them to renewed exertions.

They reported to the company's officials some time ago that the robberies were committed at the receiving and shipping station at the Communipaw freight station of the Central Railroad. Still, they could not say who were concerned in the robberies or how they were committed.

The clerks in charge of the suspected office were watched. They were Herbert Harding, twenty-six years old, of 96 Newark Avenue, bill clerk, and Clarence Warbeck, nineteen years old, of 198 Essex Street, messenger. They are cousins, which fact led the detectives to suspect that there might be collusion between them. They were watched closely, but nothing came of it. They appeared to attend to their duties regularly and honestly, and all packages that went into the Communipaw office seemed to be sent out again according to schedule.

The patience of one of the detectives was rewarded yesterday. He had concealed himself behind a dry goods box, where he could watch Harding. The latter entered the room, took several C. O. D. packages from a pile awaiting transmission, and carried them to his desk, where he proceeded to put them in new wrappers and redirect them. When he had finished his work, the officer appeared and placed him under arrest.

He was taken before Manager William H. Thompson, and at once confessed his guilt. The robberies, he said, had all been committed by himself and his cousin Clarence Warbeck. He was, he said, in the habit of laying aside packages that contained valuable goods. Then he would remove the wrappers, put the packages in new wrappers, and direct them to friends in other cities, who would receive and sell the goods and divide the proceeds with him and Warbeck.

The names of these persons have not been disclosed, but it is believed that one of them is a brother of Harding, who lives at Binghamton, N. Y. After Harding had redirected the packages, Warbeck would take them out on the wagon on which he was helper and conceal them or ship them to their destination by some other company.

Warbeck admits that Harding's confession is true so far as his connection with the transaction is concerned, but denies that he ever received any share of the proceeds of the robberies.

Harding and Warbeck were arraigned before Police Justice Potts this morning, and remanded to enable the express company's officials to effect the arrest of others concerned in the robberies. Harding has furnished a list of the persons to whom he sent the bicycles, and it is expected that these will be recovered.

A Good Demand for Rice.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show good inquiry for all grades, both foreign and domestic, the volume of business being larger than for any week since the opening of the year. The settling of roads in the interior has increased the call at local centres, which in turn are compelled to draw on the larger sources of commercial supply. There is also an enlargement of activity at many manufacturing points, the outflow of money as a result thereof helping merchants to settle old scores and enabling them to stock up anew. Advices from the South note a steady movement and hardening quotations along the Atlantic coast.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 721,865 sacks; last year, 1,080,939 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 170,184 bbls; last year, 239,774 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 40,750 bbls; last year, 22,932 bbls; sales, 36,875 bbls; last year, 21,411 bbls.

Havemeyers' Refinery Closed.

Orders were issued yesterday by which the Havemeyer sugar refinery, in Williamsburg, was closed, laying off 6,000 men, including 2,000 coopers.

H. O. Havemeyer said the action had been taken in order that machinery might be repaired. He thought the refinery would be again in operation not later than Monday.

At the refinery it was supposed that the large accumulation of sugar there had caused the shut-down. Bears in the stock market got some profit out of the order, the trust certificates losing for the day 1¼ per cent.

Directors Elected Yesterday.

Erskine Hewitt, son of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, was elected yesterday a Director of the Seventh National Bank, to succeed the late James Hall. J. Kennedy Tod and William Barbour were elected Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company.

At the annual election of the Consolidated Exchange Clearing House the following Directors were chosen: S. F. Strong, C. H. Badeau, M. E. De Aguero, W. F. Daniel, H. A. Haven, George S. Small, Jr., and C. C. Jacobus.

ALL ON BOARD PROBABLY LOST

The River Steamboat City of Haverhill Undoubtedly Capsized Near Barnegat—Her Captain's Body Picked Up.

It is believed that the steamboat City of Haverhill, which left this port for Key West last Thursday, with a crew of ten men, was lost in the gale of Friday, and that all of her crew were drowned.

She was a flat-bottomed, stern-wheel river boat, and was intended for river traffic in the South. She probably turned over as soon as the gale struck her, as she drew but two or three feet.

Pilot W. Croker of the pilotboat James Gordon Bennett, which came in on Monday, said yesterday that on March 29 the body of Capt. W. P. Watrous of the City of Haverhill, with a lifebelt about the waist, was picked up. The name of the vessel was on the belt. The body was buried at sea. A quantity of wreckage was found floating near where the body was picked up.

Her engineer was Samuel Brown, and Lewis Luckenbach was his assistant. William D. Van Wycke was pilot. The steward was Frederick Probst of South Brooklyn. Capt. Watrous had his son with him.

Frederick Probst, the steward, lived with his mother in South Brooklyn, and joined the vessel against her wishes. She feared that he would be lost, and during Sunday night had a presentiment that something had happened to him. She told it to her neighbors, but they laughed at her. She said yesterday:

"Oh, I knew it meant something bad when I waked so early last Monday morning and heard some one say 'Mamma!' so plainly, and there was nobody there. They laughed at me, but I didn't want Freddie to go to sea. He was a good boy, and everybody said so. He wanted to do something to earn a living, and so he went. But I cried and cried all the time. And on Thursday I saw a ship all broken up in the sea—right here in this room; and I saw it all the time. Oh! I knew it was bad."

The names of the five men who constituted the crew are not known.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell has been chartered by Capt. Fred Luckenbach, whose son was on the City of Haverhill, and relatives of others who were aboard her to search for bodies and wreckage.

The fishing schooner Edwina H. Redmond, Capt. Redmond, which arrived here yesterday, had on board a quantity of wreckage from the City of Haverhill.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW IS UPHELD

At the Same Time, the Judge Says, It Encourages Corrupt Practices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 2.—An opinion was handed down by Judge White, in Common Pleas Court to-day, refusing a mandamus and striking off the appeals in the oleomargarine cases. The opinion was filed in the case of J. E. Gibson and six others who appealed from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace, by whom they were fined $100 and costs for selling oleomargarine.

Judge White said: "The Oleomargarine act is a general law, and does not designate the tribunal or court in which the suit for the penalty may be brought. If he is clearly guilty, a jury trial would do him no good."

In concluding his opinion, the Judge said: "I may be pardoned for saying I regard the act of April 21, 1885, as unwise and unjust. Much of the oleomargarine is as pure and wholesome and in every way as good as a great deal of genuine butter. Like all similar acts, where the informer gets a share of the fine, it is very frequently perverted to mercenary purposes, and to the encouragement of disreputable practices."

NEW-ENGLAND MILL MEN VISIT THE SOUTH

They Inspect Some of the North Carolina Cotton Factories.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 2.—A party of New-England mill men, who are touring the cotton-manufacturing districts of the South, arrived here this morning, and devoted the forenoon to visiting the various cotton mills of this city.

They remarked the similarity between the labor found in the factories here to that in the New-England mills in former years, when the operatives were largely of the families of New-England farmers.

The visitors were entertained at the Manufacturers' Club, and in the evening left for the Henrietta Mills, fifty miles from here, which they will inspect to-morrow. They will return here to-morrow evening, whence they start to visit the principal cotton mills of South Carolina.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

BISMARCK'S EIGHTY YEARS—A fairy spectacle of national love and grateful appreciation.

POLITICAL SIGNAL FIRES—Many of them already lighted in the Republican camp.

ENGLAND IN WAR CLOUDS—Her neighbors are involved in profund mystery.

SPANIARDS ARE ALARMED—Gen. Campos is to try to quell the Cuban insurrection.

COLUMBUS IS DEMOCRATIC—The outcome of the municipal elections in Ohio.

AN ARMISTICE IS ORDERED—It is hastened by the assault made on Li Hung Chang.

REPUBLIC ONLY IN NAME—A Hawaiian exile's experiences graphically told.

FRYE BOOMING TOM REED—Says the Maine man made the McKinley bill.

CANNOT COLLECT THE TAX—An opinion by ex-Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Harland.

SUES FOR DOWER RIGHTS—Louis Ann Burl's claims as Capt. Richardson's widow.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY—Democrats preparing for energetic campaign work this Fall.

CAMERA COST TWO LIVES—A sea tragedy involving a baboon and its owner.

AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN—A craft which is expected to sink anything afloat.

ISMAIL IS PICTURESQUE—The strange story of his tyranny and fall.

FORT FRAYNE—The first chapters of a new and very interesting story, by Capt. Charles King, author of "The Deserter," "A War Time Wooing," &c.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Culture of Oats, by Henry Stewart; Cows and Calves, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

One Hundred Wasted Ballots.

DOVER, Del., April 2.—To-day marks the beginning of the twelfth week of the Senatorial dead-lock. Only one ballot was taken, (the one hundredth,) and it resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 4; Rassey, (Rep.,) 8; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, Dem.,) 1; absent, 8.

TAMMANY'S MONEY TRICK

Mayor Strong Shows How Financial Jugglery Was Practiced.

BONDED DEBT MUST BE INCREASED

Issues Authorized Last Year Kept Back by Trickery and Will Figure in This Year's Budget.

The following message on the financial condition of the city was sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Mayor Strong, and referred to the Finance Committee of the board for consideration and report:

The Mayor's Office,
New-York, April 2, 1895.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Believing it to be my duty to keep your honorable board, and, through you, our citizens generally, informed as to the financial condition of the city's affairs, I have the honor to submit the following for your careful consideration:

On Jan. 1, 1895, the statement of the debt of the city, as prepared by the Controller and published in The City Record, showed it to be:

Funded debt	$173,991,081.32
Less held by Sinking Fund	69,912,260.51
Net funded debt	$104,078,820.81
Temporary debt, revenue bonds	1,699,033.81
Net debt, including revenue bonds	$105,777,854.62

The Controller, on Jan. 25, 1895, furnished a statement, herewith transmitted, showing in detail the amounts remaining unissued of bonds that had been authorized to be issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment, prior to Dec. 31, 1894, amounting to $7,020,616.88

And on March 14, 1895, the Controller furnished a further statement, herewith submitted, showing approximately the liability of the city for public works and improvements, which on Jan. 1, 1895, still remained to be met out of the proceeds of bonds then unissued, amounting to 19,879,660.03

Bonds previously authorized and remaining unissued on Dec. 31, 1894, as shown by the Controller's statement, are now being issued, and at almost every meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requests are received for the authorization of the issue of bonds on some of the accounts, as shown by the Controller in his statement of liability, and which had not been issued prior to Jan. 1, 1894.

All of these bonds, as now being issued, must be added to and shown in the indebtedness of the city on Dec. 31, 1895.

In addition to the foregoing, the city will be liable for lands, works, and improvements, and for which no amount is estimated by the Controller, as follows:

Washington Bridge Park,
St. John's Park,
Colonial Park,
Fort Washington Park,
Park, Eleventh Street and East River,
Park, Dyckman Street and Harlem River,
Elm Street widening,
Work of Aqueduct Commission.
Riverside Park extension.
Approach, Willis Avenue Bridge.
Approach, Third Avenue Bridge.
Damages for change of grade, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The condition of affairs, as herein presented, and the consequent increase of bonded indebtedness that must be shown against the city at the close of this year, is attributable to the result of a system of financial jugglery, practiced by the previous administration, in an apparent endeavor to mislead the public into the innocent belief that, notwithstanding the liberal, and perhaps wasteful, expenditures on special accounts during the year, particularly by the Park Department under the one-million-dollar act, ostensibly to give work to the unemployed, the debt of the city had not been increased to the proportions that the statements herewith submitted indicate, and with such delusion seek to produce a political as well as a hoped-for beneficial moral effect, and leave to the future the realization and burden of the actual condition of the financial affairs of the city.

An examination of the statements, as submitted by the Controller, justifies the belief that every technical subterfuge was availed of to defer authorizing the issue of bonds, or to defer issuing them after they were authorized in 1894, leaving their issue and the responsibility of the same, and the consequent increase of the bonded indebtedness, to fall upon the administration of 1895.

The final estimate, showing the appropriations for 1895:

Amounts to	$39,976,960.04
Less general fund	2,500,000.00
Total	$37,476,960.04

This is the largest estimate ever known in the history of the city, and, while each year demonstrates the necessity for a greater expenditure for the maintenance of the judiciary in its many branches, the public schools, the Croton water system, cleaning and lighting the streets, for police and fire protection, for parks, for repairs of pavements, and, in fact, every branch department of the City Government, much of this increase of expenditure is directly chargeable to mandatory legislation.

In fact, but comparatively few of the annual charges of the City Government are subject to the will or direction of the local authorities. Mandatory laws have, as a rule, largely dominated in the making up of the budget of expenditures of this city for years past, and a considerable amount of the increase of the budget of this year in excess of the previous year is attributable to that cause.

In 1893-4 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided to contest with the State the tax levied on this city for the care of the insane under State care, and omitted it from the budget.

For 1894 it amoun

opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the tax rate was fixed at 1.13, and the taxpayers of 1895 must pay the deficiency.

Mayor Strong accompanied his message with the following letters and statements from Ashbel P. Fitch, the Controller:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: In response to the request contained in your communication of the 23d inst., I transmit herewith a statement showing in detail the amounts remaining unissued of bonds authorized to be issued prior to Dec. 31, 1894.

So far as the Finance Department is informed, none of the city departments having charge of works the expense of which is defrayed from the proceeds of bonds has incurred any liability in excess of amounts duly authorized to be expended therefor.

There are, however, certain claims against the city, arising principally out of the acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings, for the liquidation of which bonds have not yet been authorized. In some cases the amounts of these claims are known, as, for example, Mulberry Bend Park, (Chapter 320, Laws of 1887,) $1,522,055.60; College Place opening, (amount assessed on city,) $778,772.36, (these bonds were authorized to be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Jan. 10, 1895,) Riverside Avenue widening, $39,859.65. Among other similar proceedings which have not yet progressed to that stage where the amount of the city's liability can be determined, may be mentioned Washington Bridge Park, approaches to Macomb's Dam Bridge, approach to Third Avenue Bridge, and the acquisition of the several parks authorized by the Legislature of 1894. Certificates have been filed from the Change of Grade Damage Commission in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, amounting to $101,150, but it is believed that this will prove but a small percentage of the total awards.

I shall be pleased to furnish you with any additional information in regard to these matters that you may desire. Very respectfully,

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND AND THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT REMAINING UNISSUED ON DEC. 31, 1894:

Armory bonds, Chap. 229, Laws of 1893, and amendments	$466,963.49
Additional Croton water stock, Sec. 141, Consol. Act	
Additional water stock for the sanitary protection of the water supply, Chaps. 189 and 515, Laws 1893	268,000.00
Assessment bonds, Sec. 144, Consol. Act	207,000.00
Assessment bonds for 155th St. Viaduct, Sec. 144, Consol. Act, and Chap. 576, Laws of 1887	100,000.00
Assessment bonds for Fort Washington Ridge Road, Chap. 114, Laws of 1892	11,130.15
Consolidated stock for repaving streets and avenues, Chap. 35, Laws of 1892	2,892.02
Consolidated stock for the construction of a public driveway, Chap. 102, Laws of 1893, and Chap. 8, Laws of 1894	500,000.00
Consolidated stock, entrance to Central Park at 90th St. and 8th Av., Chap. 575, Laws of 1889	1,307,000.00
Consolidated stock for construction of a building for the Seventh District Police Court and Prison and Eleventh Judicial District Court, Chap. 43, Laws of 1892	7,000.00
Consolidated stock for east wing addition to the building of the American Museum of Natural History, Chap. 433, Laws of 1892; Chap. 448, Laws of 1893, and Chap. 65, Laws of 1894	214,000.00
Consolidated stock for construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at 1st Av. and Willis Av., Chap. 147, Laws of 1894	279,896.64
Consolidated stock for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at 155th St. and the Jerome Av. approach thereto, Chap. 207, Laws of 1890, and Chap. 13, Laws of 1892	126,855.00
Consolidated stock for construction of a bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal at King's Bridge, Chap. 232, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 48, Laws of 1894	108,000.00
Consolidated stock for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at 3d Av., Chap. 413, Laws of 1892	1,101,566.00
Consolidated stock for construction of a bridge (Washington) over the Harlem River, Chap. 487, Laws of 1895; Chap. 573, Laws of 1888, and Chap. 249, Laws of 1890	12,707.94
Consolidated stock for the purchase of a plant for making and distributing electrozone at Riker's Island, Chap. 368, Laws of 1894	8,575.00
Consolidated stock for the equipment and furnishing of the north wing, and for repairing and altering other portions of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Chap. 276, Laws of 1893	5,000.00
Consolidated stock for constructing a boiler house and for electric lighting for new wing (north) of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Chap. 420, Laws of 1892	1,000.00
Consolidated stock for the purchase of Ward's Island property, Chap. 528, Laws of 1893	180,230.60
Consolidated stock for the improvements necessary to the buildings on Ward's Island, and for new buildings and appurtenances at Central Islip, Chap. 537, Laws of 1892	77,500.00
Consolidated stock for improving the northwest corner of Central Park, Chap. 575, Laws of 1887	25,500.00
Consolidated stock for constructing toolhouse and wagon sheds in Central Park, near 81st St and 8th Av., Chap. 575, Laws of 1887	8,500.00
Consolidated stock for repaving 3d Av. from 138th St. to northern boundary line of the 23d Ward, Chap. 305, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 150, Laws of 1894	68,808.00
Consolidated stock for acquiring the lands in the 7th Ward required for Corlear's Hook Park, Chap. 529, Laws of 1884; Chap. 251, Laws of 1894, and Chap. 511, Laws of 1894	51,444.00
Consolidated stock for new parks, &c., Chap. 79, Laws of 1889	52,176.93
Consolidated stock for the improvement of parks, parkways, drives, in the City of New-York and in Pelham Park, Chap. 11, Laws of 1894	310,000.00
Consolidated stock for the improvement of Riverside Park, Chap. 575, Laws of 1887	44,500.00
Consolidated stock for the improvement of Morningside Park, for bays, and stairways, and parapet wall, Chap. 444, Laws of 1889	22,000.00
Consolidated stock for the improvement and completion of Cathedral Parkway, Chap. 45, Laws of 1894	1,000.00
Consolidated stock for improving the park at Rutgers Slip, Chap. 320, Laws of 1887	3,500.00
Consolidated stock for constructing a woman's cottage in Riverside Park, near 70th St., shaping the grounds adjacent thereto, and providing the necessary sewer and water connections, Chap. 74, Laws of 1894	3,500.00
Consolidated stock for constructing the Sedgwick Av. and Ogden Av. approaches to Macomb's Dam Bridge, Chap. 207, Laws of 1890, and Chap. 313, Laws of 1893	62,388.00
Consolidated stock for the improvement of Castle Garden in Battery Park, and grounds adjoining, and for aquarium, Chap. 25, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 254, Laws of 1894	91,000.00
Consolidated stock for the extension of the East River Park, Chap. 320, Laws of 1887	35,000.00
Consolidated stock for parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park, Chap. 530, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 545, Laws of 1894	28,000.00
Criminal Court House Bonds, Chap. 371, Laws of 1887	63,000.00
Dock bonds, Sec. 143, Consol. Act	490,000.00
Fire Department bonds, Chap. 76, Laws of 1894	108,015.00
New-York bridge bonds, Chap. 128, Laws of 1891	45,000.00
Revenue bonds for indexing conveyances, mortgages, &c., Chap. 536, Laws of 1893	27,000.00
Revenue bonds to provide for defraying the necessary expenses of the Board of Health of the City of New-York for preserving the health of the city, Chap. 535, Laws of 1893	2,150.00
Revenue bonds to provide for the care of unsafe buildings and for the examination of the ruins of fallen buildings, Sec. 502, Consol. Act.; Chap. 566, Laws of 1887, and Chap. 275, Laws of 1892	1,127.12
Revenue bonds for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, &c., Chap. 4, Laws of 1891, and Chap. 752, Laws of 1894	2,055.80
Revenue bonds for expenses connected with the celebration in the City of New-York of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, Chap. 331, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 33, Laws of 1893	1,400.00
Revenue bonds to provide for expenses incurred by Tax Commissioners in preparing new tax and assessment maps, Chap. 542, Laws of 1892	6,500.00
Schoolhouse bonds, Chap. 459, Laws of 1894	62,709.13
Sanitary improvement schoolhouse bonds, Chap. 432, Laws of 1893	1,526.00
Water main stock, Chap. 38, Laws of 1892	387,500.00
Total amount	$7,020,616.88

New-York, March 14, 1895.

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Dear Sir:

In response to your communication of the 9th inst. I transmit herewith a statement showing, approximately, the liability of the city for public works and improvements, which on Jan. 1, 1895, still remained to be met out of the proceeds of bonds then unissued.

Accurate figures have been given of the amounts of the several issues of bonds remaining unissued on Jan. 1, 1895, upon authorizations thereof, for contracts of fixed amounts, but in the case of certain public works, such, for example, as the "Cornell Dam," exact figures cannot be given, since the correctness of the original estimate depends upon the correctness of the engineer's estimate of the several items of contract, and may ultimately prove to be too much or too little.

In a number of other public improvements, such as the Jerome Park Reservoir, the Elm Street widening, the public parks authorized by the Legislature of 1894, &c., it is difficult to form even an approximate estimate of the probable cost, since this will depend upon future action of city boards, and of Commissioners of Appraisal and the courts. In some of these instances I have not attempted to make any estimate.

I have not included assessment bonds in this statement, for the reason that the law contemplates their redemption from the payment of assessments by property owners. Very truly yours,

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE CITY'S LIABILITIES ON JAN. 1, 1895, FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS, THE EXPENSE OF WHICH WAS PAYABLE OUT OF THE PROCEEDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS, AND FOR WHICH STOCKS AND BONDS HAD NOT AT THAT TIME BEEN ISSUED.

Nature of the Work or Improvement, Authorizing Statutes, and Amount.	
On contracts for armories, Chap. 279, Laws 1883 and amendments	$466,963.49
Croton water supply, Sec. 141, Cons. act, limited to $1,000,000 per annum, amount of future liability known only to Department of Public Works; $200,000 of this amount sold Feb. 26, 1895	268,000.00
Sanitary protection Croton water shed, Chaps. 189 and 515, Laws 1893, limited to $500,000 per annum, future liability known only to Department of Public Works	207,000.00
Repaving streets and avenues, Chap. 35, Laws of 1892; $200,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	500,000.00
Harlem River Driveway, Chap. 102, Laws of 1893; Chap 8, Laws of 1894; $300,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	1,307,000.00
Fifty-fourth St. Police and District Court, Chap. 43, Laws of 1892	214,000.00
East wing addition to American Museum of Natural History, Chap. 423, Laws of 1892; Chap. 448, Laws of 1893, and Chap. 63, Laws of 1894; $225,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	279,896.64
Willis Av. Bridge, Chap. 147, Laws of 1894, estimated cost, exclusive of land	1,663,000.00
Completion of new Macomb's Dam Bridge, Chap. 207, Laws of 1890, and Chap. 13, Laws of 1892; $100,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	126,855.00
Third Av. Bridge, Chap. 413, Laws of 1892 (this does not include cost of acquiring land for approaches)	
Street-cleaning plant, Chap. 368, Laws of 1894; since Jan. 1, 1895; $132,447.50 has been authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment	1,101,566.00
Washington Bridge Park, Chap. 249, Laws of 1890	8,575.00
Central Islip pavilions and improvements on Ward's Island, Chap. 537, Laws of 1892	.....
Central Park, Chap. 575, Laws of 1887	77,500.00
Repaving 3d Av. from 138th St. to 23d Ward boundary, Chap. 305, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 150, Laws of 1894; $50,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	25,500.00
Corlears Hook Park, Chap. 529, Laws of 1884, and Chap. 251, Laws of 1894; $50,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	68,808.00
Million Dollar Act" Park Department, Chap. 11, Laws of 1894; these bonds were sold Feb. 26, 1895	51,444.00
Improvement of Riverside Park, Chap. 575, Laws of 1887	310,000.00
Improvement of Morningside Park, Chap. 444, Laws of 1889	44,500.00
Cathedral Parkway, Chap. 45, Laws of 1894, limit named in act $200,000, amount of final cost unknown	22,000.00
Sedgwick and Ogden Avs. approach to Macomb's Dam Bridge, Chap. 207, Laws of 1890, and Chap. 313, Laws of 1893; $50,000 of this amount sold since Jan. 1, 1895	1,000.00
Castle Garden aquarium, Chap. 25, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 254, Laws of 1893; $70,000 of this amount sold Feb. 26, 1895	62,388.00
East River Park extension, Chap. 320, Laws of 1887	91,000.00
Van Courtlandt Park Parade Ground, Chap. 530, Laws of 1892, and Chap. 545, Laws of 1894	35,000.00
Harlem Ship Canal, Chap. 232, Laws of 1892; $80,000 of this amount sold Feb. 26, 1895	28,000.00
Dock Fund, Sec. 143, Cons. act, $500,000 additional authorized by Sinking Fund Feb. 11, 1895; $500,000 sold Feb. 26, 1895; amount authorized and unissued March 11, 1895, $160,000	108,000.00
Criminal Court House, Chap. 371, Laws of 1887	490,000.00
Fire Department bonds, Chap. 76, Laws of 1894	63,000.00
Brooklyn Bridge, Chap. 128, Laws of 1891	108,015.00
Schoolhouse bonds, Chap. 459, Laws of 1894; this amount has been sold since Jan. 1, 1895	45,000.00
Water main stock, Chap. 38, Laws of 1892	62,709.13
Park Av. improvement, Chap. 339, Laws of 1892	387,500.00
Avenue A paving, Chap. 516, Laws of 1894, estimated cost	450,000.00
St. John's Park, Chap. 320, Laws of 1887, amount unknown to Finance Department	142,297.00
Colonial Park, Chap. 56, Laws of 1894, amount unknown to Finance Department	.....
College Place widening, Chap. 95, Laws of 1892, sold Feb. 26, 1895	778,772.36
Elm St. improvement, Chap. 660, Laws of 1893, amount to be charged on city unknown	.....
Fort Washington Park, Chap. 581, Laws of 1894, amount to be charged on city unknown	.....
Mulberry Bend Park, Chap. 320, Laws of 1887	1,522,055.60
Damages, change of grade 23d and 24th Wards, Chap. 537, Laws of 1893, and Chap. 567, Laws of 1894; certificates filed for $111,150; no approximate estimate can be made of total	.....
St. Nicholas Park, Chap. 366, Laws of 1894, amount unknown	1,584,371.00
Park at East 111th St. and East River, Chap. 746, Laws of 1894, amount unknown	.....
Park at Byckman St. and Harlem River, Chap. 749, Laws of 1894, amount unknown	.....
Jerome Park Reservoir, Chap. 490, Laws of 1883, estimated unofficially at $3,000,000 for land, $2,000,000 for construction, estimate for land probably a low one	5,000,000.00
Cornell Dam, Chap. 490, Laws of 1883; this amount was the original estimate for the work, but it will be probably largely exceeded; it does not include land damages, the amount of which is unknown; this work will be distributed over a number of years	.....
Miscellaneous work of Aqueduct Commission, Chap. 490, Laws of 1883, unknown	3,600,000.00
Riverside Park extension, Chap. 152, Laws of 1894, cannot be estimated	.....
Approach to Willis Av. Bridge, Chap. 147, Laws of 1894, cannot be estimated	.....
Approach to 3d Av. Bridge, Chap. 413, Laws of 1892, cannot be estimated	.....
Miscellaneous small items of bonds authorized but unissued, many of which will probably not be called for, believed not to exceed in the aggregate	100,000.00
Total	$19,879,660.68

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 2–8 P. M.–Forecast for Wednesday: For NEW-ENGLAND, MAINE NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, partly cloudy, with rain near the coast, slight changes in temperature, northeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, showers, northeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, fresh northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers, followed during Wednesday by clearing weather, cooler in central and southern portions, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, clearing weather, much cooler, west to northwest winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy, cooler, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair cooler, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, cooler, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA, fair, warmer in northwest portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in the interior, winds shifting to southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. WESTERN TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, generally fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, winds shifting to easterly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, except in extreme west portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA fair, cooler, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, increasing cloudiness, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. KANSAS, partly cloudy, cooler in western portion, variable winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, cooler, variable winds. MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The storm central Monday evening over the Middle Atlantic States has passed off the Middle Atlantic coast, attended by showers in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley, and by rain over the Florida peninsula. A storm of slight energy is central north of Montana, and the barometer has fallen rapidly in the middle Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, and has risen in the Western States. Fair weather has prevailed from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Clearing and cooler weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, for the central valley and the lake regions the weather will be warmer and generally fair.

Schiller Suppressed in Austria.

From The Westminster Gazeete.

After having served as a staple article of educational food among German-speaking youth of a century, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" has at length fallen beneath the ban of the Austrian Censor. A few days ago Count Schönborn, the Minister of Justice, fulminated against the dangerous tendencies lately manifested by The Arbeiterzeitung of Vienna. On the very next day the whole issue of the paper was seized. The interesting thing is that it was not merely certain passages in the political portion of the journal that were objected to. It happened that on the previous day "Wilhelm Tell" had been performed at the Burgtheatre. The Arbeiterzeitung does not exclude dramatic criticism from its functions. On this occasion it thought fit to point out that certain clauses in the anti-revolutionary law now under discussion in the Austrian Chamber would absolutely prohibit the performance even of such a piece as "Wilhelm Tell."

The writer, however, took special care not to advise his readers to rise up in wrath against such oppression. On the contrary, he counseled them to play a waiting game, to bide their time—in a word, to let the authorities fill up the cup." Unfortunately, he employed for this purpose the well-known passage from "Wilhelm Tell" itself beginning,

Jetzt gehe jeder seines Weges still
Zu seiner Freundschaft und Genossame!

in which Stauffacher is seen as a sort of mild German prototype of the Mr. Chamberlain that used to be. The result was that the Censor drew his pen not only through the dramatic critic's own remarks, but through the whole quotation from the play as well! The Arbeiterzeitung, therefore, has apparently demonstrated the justness of its remarks regarding the effect of the proposed law, while the Censor, on his part, has demonstrated that he has even now the power to suppress Schiller as a danger to the State—at any rate, in certain circumstances.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway,
32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; disengaged; family gone abroad; best city reference. 118 East 51st St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant Scotch-woman as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in laundry; personal reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAIT ON ELDERLY Lady.—First-class reference from present employer; also five years' reference. K. T., 666 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; willing to take care of parlors; best city reference. A. B., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist waitress in private family; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid and lady's maid; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 210 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid in private family; would assist with waiting or plain washing; reference. 359 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. K. D., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German Protestant as first-class chambermaid only; wages, $20 per month; best reference. 647 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in small private family; good reference. Rose Haigney, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference. 453 West 50th St.; ring McKeon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; good seamstress; best city reference. 966 6th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; Protestant; as chambermaid; first-class city reference. L. R. L., 897 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; respectable young girl; city reference. 201 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; do plain sewing; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, present employer's, 174 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid. 250 West 72d St., present employer's.

Companions.

COMPANION, MAID, or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German as experienced kindergartner; excellent teacher in German and good answer; best of references; only family going to Europe; need answer. A. J., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a refined North German lady; speaks French and English; experienced traveler; city or country; A1 reference. Mrs. Smith, 1,171 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By a Russian young lady, age 23, who understands English well, as companion with a family traveling through Russia. N., 25 East 14th St.

COMPANION.—By a well educated North German as traveling companion; will do maid's service. Fraulein, 200 East 55th St., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; equal to a chef; by day or week; good city reference. M. A., 100 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a woman who understands her business thoroughly; city reference. 145 West 60th St.; ring Gutman's bell; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as plain cook and laundress or laundress alone. 177 West 101st St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young, willing girl as good cook and laundress; city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook in private family; no washing; first-class reference. Care of Mrs. Peterson, 209 East 25th St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 326 Madison Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and desserts of every kind; city references. L. B., 872 6th Av.

COOK.—In small private family by German girl; thoroughly competent; first class; disengaged; best city references. Rosa, 877 6th Av.; top floor.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; good cook and excellent laundress; references. 204 East 37th St.

COOK.—By competent cook, with a first-class reference from last employer, in a private family. Call, Wednesday, at 152 East 39th St.

COOK.—By capable Swedish girl as cook in small private family; wages from $25 to $30. 350 East 20th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family; good cook; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 210 East 57th St., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $35 to $40 a month. M. Crassle, 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; good city and country references; country preferred. R. A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and coarse washing in a private family; good reference. M. T., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with plain washing; best city reference. 147 West 51st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 81 West 45th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable, neat girl as first-class plain cook in an American family; best personal references. 1,444 Park Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. 710 9th Av., one flight up.

COOK, &c.—By German widow to go out by the day as good plain cook, washer, or cleaner. 303 East 36th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French cooking; $45; good references. W. P., Box 154, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; very best city reference. 138 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; will do no washing. 58 West 69th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class city or country; good city reference. J. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl in a private family; city reference. M. C., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By plain cook; country preferred; good reference. 241 East 55th St., second bell.

COOKING or CLEANING.—By colored woman by the day; best reference. A. C., 47 West 66th St., near 8th Av.

COOK.—By good Scotch cook and laundress; good reference. 219 West 18th St. R. Wood.

COOK.—By cook; good baker; understands her business. Present employer's, 42 West 84th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook and waitress for the Summer months; she can give them best recommendations. Call, before 11 A. M., 22 West 11th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one as cook, and to do the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; take care of milk and butter; city or country; first-class city reference. N. F. T., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city references. C. D. E., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as good cook; other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. 208 East 59th St., top floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as competent cook and to do plain washing in small private family; best city reference. A. N., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. D. D., 1,129 2d Av.

COOK.—Good; Protestant; excellent baker; New-England; no objection to country or coarse washing; city or country; reference. A. G. N., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook; twelve years' experience in Paris; in a private family; best of New-York references. Mrs. Claudine Boulard, 259 7th Av.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of cooking; where assistance is given; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. Y., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent (Protestant) cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of city references from her last place. Call, from 10 to 12, at 143 Madison Av.; no cards answered.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By trustworthy and reliable person as excellent family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. 263 West 30th St., second flight, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook where a laundress is kept; best city reference disengaged on the 15th. Call at present employer's, 242 West 73d St., Tuesday and Wednesday; no cards.

COOK.—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is first-class Vienna cook; husband first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 555 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook; willing to do a little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 971 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; take entire charge of kitchen; city reference. Mary, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a family cook; in private family; has very best city recommendation; last employer can be seen. B. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook; by the day or week; first-class reference. 156 East 32d St.

COOK.—Good small private family; good baker; no objection to town or country; good references. Janitor, 352 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 1,137 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl in private family; best city references from last employer. 124 East 24th St., Beechwood flats.

COOK.—By German girl in small private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; just disengaged. Rose, 877 6th Av., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month, washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference; last employer seen. Mary Allen, 145 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out washing, cleaning, or any kind of housework; or to take washing home; references. 608 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; is willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By middle-aged German woman, by the day; washing and cleaning; city references. Miss Hartlin, 131 Washington Place.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as laundress or to do cleaning; first-class reference. 326 West 40th St., one flight.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; good cutter and fitter; also expert in making over work; shown, if favored with a call. Mme. La Casse, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A newly established Parisian dressmaker, wants to make latest style dresses from $10 up; can show finest work and best references. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires a few more customers in private families; $2 to $2.50 per day; best references. Paris, 284 7th Av., two flights up, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, repairing; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker work by the day; tailor-made and street dresses; Pequse street fancy wraps, latest style. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; in or out; by day; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter to go out by the day or take it home. 344 East 65th St., Reynolds's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, $1.50; alterations; uses S. T. Taylor's system. 314 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—$1.50 per day. 314 West 35th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a French lady as governess or useful companion with family going to Europe; speaks a little English; willing and obliging; three years' reference. V. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a French nursery governess whom she owns, and most highly recommend, having lived with her three years. Call, before 1 P. M., at 189 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged, refined, thoroughly-competent Frenchwoman as housekeeper for party of gentlemen; good cook; good manager, answer, giving address, Barras, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated widow, with child three years old, place as housekeeper. C. Louis, New-Brighton, S. I.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as up-stairs girl in small private family, or to do general housework in nice flat; best reference. 119 East 90th St., second floor, east.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; best city reference. 234 East 56th St., third floor, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; speaks French, German, Italian, some English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. Address B., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. F. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German in American family; good hairdresser and seamstress; take charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to traveling; city reference. H. H., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; North German; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references. E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best references from Paris and city. N. G., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant as maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; no objection to growing children; best of reference. S. S. G., 248 West 12th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; no objection to going to Europe; best references. Jeanne, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; entirely competent; accustomed to traveling; wish to go to Europe; never was sick; best city reference. Marguerite, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; excellent city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable German as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, champooing; good packer; willing to travel; good references. Address, by letter, 10 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and needle sewer; good packer; three and a half years' reference. C. C., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian lady's maid; competent in all her duties; reference. 839 Madison Av. M. M., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands French; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—By a reliable and competent Protestant girl as maid of seamstress to lady or grown child; understands dressmaking and fine hand sewing; accustomed to traveling; best reference from last employers. 107 West 29th St.

MAID.—By a strong, willing woman as maid, or nurse for invalid; trained to give massage; highly recommended by a physician. A., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to go to Europe with family; best city references. M. B., care of Mrs. Pasquet, 328 West 59th St.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as maid; understands hairdressing and neat service; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress or nurse to invalid lady or children; good hairdresser and understands massage; references. Maid, 245 East 37th St.; ring twice.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German person; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel to Europe; best references. A. M. E., 210 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good hairdresser, dressmaker; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to the country; best city references. M. K., 154 East 54th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class maid to young ladies; first-class city reference.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Only a Local Trade Generally.

BUSINESS RESTRICTED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Firm—Coffee Lower.

The elections at the West caused a closing of the Chicago and St. Louis markets, and the local traders were thrown on their own resources, with the result of generally easier prices through rather free offerings, but with few buyers and a very moderate trade throughout. Provisions were also influenced by the same cause, and business was dull. Cotton was unsettled, but closed firmer. Coffee was lower through foreign offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60 @	60¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅜@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	56
Flour, straight Spring	$2.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅜@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.30 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅜@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.30 @	9.40
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts were dull, owing to the elections at the West, and the consequent closing of Chicago and St. Louis, with the trading entirely of a local character and chiefly scalping and switching. The close was steady at ⅛@¼c decline, with cables easier, longs realizing, and some selling for foreign account. Spot was more active on both shipping and milling account, with prices ½c lower. Sales, 325,000 bushels, including, for export, 40,000 bushels choice Toledo red on private terms, delivered; 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9@9½c over May, free on board, afloat, steamer, April 13; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 62¼@62⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 104,000 bushels do at ¾c over May, free on board, store. Millers bought 125,000 bushels No. 2 red at ½c under May, in store....The West reported sales of 150,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo, for export via Boston, on private terms...Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¾c...; Clearances hence, 380,155 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 402,063 bushels....Receipts, 3,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 18,810 bushels; in the interior, 166,845 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without features, with the close steady at ⅛c decline....Spot was unchanged and dull, but closed firm. Sales, 32,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 51c, delivered; 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 51¾c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51½c, elevator. ....Receipts, 5,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 62,044 bushels; in the interior, 42,431 bushels....Clearances hence, 27,945 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,562 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were inactive and ⅛c lower, with only a local trade. Spots were firm and unchanged, with a dull trade.... Sales, 32,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c for 7,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@40½c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 33,600 bushels; exports, 275 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	440,000	60 3-16@60 7-16	60¼
June	....	....@....	..
July	520,000	60⅜@60¾	60⅝
August	30,000	61 @61⅛	61
September	135,000	61⅛@61⅜	61¼
December	70,000	63 13-16@64	63⅞
Total	1,195,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	20,000	51½@....	51½
July	20,000	51¼@....	51¼
September	....	....@....	51⅜
Total	40,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	....@....	33⅝
May	5,000	33⅜@....	33⅜
July	....	....@....	34½
No. 2 White—			
April	....	....@....	37
May	5,000	36¾@....	36¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Business was rather slow, as buyers and sellers were generally 5@10c apart in their views, on orders from the mills. Sales, 19,100 bbls, including 2,800 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$3, 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $2.80@$3.10, 1,350 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.40, 4,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$4.10, 2,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55@$2.80, 3,700 bbls City Mill patents, 4,200 bbls do clear, and 300 bbls do No. 2, at quotations....Arrivals, 15,215 bbls and 17,032 sacks; exports, 787 bbls and 24,193 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 77,983 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.40
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.10
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City Clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.20	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.30@ $4.45; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@ 95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market remains quiet, with a jobbing business and prices about steady. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The most important business was a lot of 1,000 bbls white for export at 30c. The fact of an improvement in German demand for that class of goods is somewhat encouraging. Up to 31c is asked for most small lots of white, or lots of about 100 bbls. There was a slow market for yellow, with its situation as to prices unsettled and rather easy for lots of about 100 bbls, on dock, while larger quantities in store are held firmly; dock lots are offered at 26½c, with 29c bid; for about 500 bbls, 26½c would be paid for nice prime yellow, with up to 27c asked. Good off-grade yellow is offered at 26c, with 25½c bid. Crude, in bbls, is quiet at 23 @24c for prime and choice. The South, along the near coast sections, holds even stronger, or to 20c for crude, in bulk, but bids are scarce over 18c for miscellaneous tank lots, while in the Mississippi Valley to 21c is asked. COCOANUT OIL is firm. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is steady; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in moderate jobbing demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL strong; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—Oil opened and lowest, 113; highest and closing, 114.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The closing of the Chicago market over the day, an election holiday, brought business here almost to a standstill. There was a little business in cash stuff at steady prices, but beyond this the situation generally was nominal.

LARD—Western steam was held firmly, but trading was slack, on absence of regular market news from Chicago. Sales of 250 tcs, cash, at 7.35c, closing at 7.30c; city steam was at 6.62½@6.75c, and 125 tcs sold; also sales of 150 tcs, iron bound pkgs, at 7.35@7.40c. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.30c, nominal; May closed at 7.40, nominal. Refined is quiet; since Saturday about 1,000 tcs have been taken for the Continent; quoted at the close, 7.70c, nominal, and South American at 8c. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at 5.50@5.62½c.

PORK—With the Chicago market closed there was a quiet feeling; exporters bought here 200 bbls mess at firm prices. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—City meats are quite firm in price. Sales of 32 bxs clear bellies at 7½c, and small lots of pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 9c; city-pickled hams, 8¾@9c; shoulders, 5⅜@5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅞c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼@9½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BACON—Was quiet here for export, with short clear for April at 7.05c, and May at 7.10c.

BEEF—Is held firmly, but rules quiet. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $8 @$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Are at strong prices and wanted. Quoted at $18.50 at the West, while about $18@$19.50 are the rates here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 36,760 head; same time last year, 42,105 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; fairly active; best heavy shade higher; $4.55@$5.35; left over, 1,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened steady; $4.65@$4.95. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,216 head; active; higher; $4.35@ $5.20. Pittsburg—Active; $4.70@$5.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,544 head; $4.90@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; strong; $4.70@$4.90. Cleveland—Light line and Yorkers, $4.95@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $4.80@$5.35. Quotations here are 6¾c for a heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is unsettled. Early in the day 60 hhds and 16 hhds city were sold at 4⅜c for the West. City could not be sold over 4¾c, and by that much the market is lower. At the same time the two leading melters would not accept less than 5c. Everything depends upon the Western demand, at present it is very quiet. The home trade declines to buy, and it is beyond question that for the most part it is holding pretty full accumulations against its consumption, and is indifferent as concerns fresh buying of tallow. The fact that Australian is offered here at 5⅛c, and is dull, while there appears to be more of a supply of American grades on offer throughout the West, prompts the feeling of indifference on the part of buyers. Country lots here drag at present; sales of 50,000 lb at 4⅜@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continues quiet, and is nominally 9c. In lard stearine no business of consequence, and 9@9¼c quoted, nominal. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam, sales of 600 tcs various brands at 43@44 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled, and influenced by a local scalping business, with the close showing an advance of 1@3 points, while Liverpool was 1½@2 points down. Port receipts were heavy, but local shorts became frightened late in the day, and covered freely. Spot was easy at 1-16c decline, with sales of 570 bales to spinners, and 1,300 bales delivered, on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅝
Middling uplands	6⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

CLOSING PRICES.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	6.26@6.27	6.28	6.23	1,500
May	6.29@6.30	6.31	6.25	18,500
June	6.28@6.29	6.32	6.23	32,200
July	6.29@6.30	6.32	6.26	3,000
August	6.30@6.31	6.32	6.25	40,100
September	6.32@6.33	6.33	6.28	3,000
October	6.37@	6.37	6.32	9,400
November	6.42@6.43	6.42	6.37	2,900
December	6.47@6.48	6.47	6.44	1,100
January	6.52@6.54	6.49	6.49	100
Total				111,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3669	2619	986	..	..	..
New-Orleans	8943	4511	8030	..	..	..
Mobile	378	780	138	..	..	..
Savannah	2350	1671	4410	..	..	..
Charleston	271	1336	368	..	..	..
Wilmington	290	1798	101	..	..	..
Norfolk	904	1341	1365	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	..	..	..
New-York	1443	1360	770	..	..	..
Boston	954	2367	1586	..	..	..
Philadelphia	3580	127	427	..	..	..
West Point	248	907	1455	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	....	....	....	..	..	..
Port Royal	....	....	....	..	..	..
Velasco	....	....	....	..	..	..
Total	23030	18818	19642	....	....	....
This day last week	16419	17967	24901	15445	20196	17667
This day last year	7007	8195	9900	5850	5113	10406

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active through offerings on European account, and prices 10@ 20 points lower at the close. Havre was quiet at ¼f decline, and Hamburg dull and partly ¼ pfennig lower. Spot Rio was neglected but steady at 16⅜c for No. 7 and 15½c for No. 8....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,250 bags at 14.70c, 1,750 bags at 14.65c; July, 250 bags at 14.60c; September, 250 bags at 14.60c, 250 bags at 14.55c; October, 250 bags at 14.65c, 1,500 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.40, 2,750 bags at 14.35c; total, 8,500 bags. Exchange —25 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags December for October; 15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for April. Total for day, 13,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	14.10@14.20
February	....@....	....@....
March	....@....	....@....
April	14.70@14.85	16.20@16.30
May	14.60@14.65	16.05@16.10
June	14.50@14.60	15.75@15.85
July	14.50@14.60	15.55@15.65
August	14.50@14.60	15.25@15.35
September	14.50@14.60	14.95@15.00
October	14.55@14.60	14.60@14.65
November	14.35@14.45	14.40@14.50
December	14.30@14.35	14.25@14.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	162,005
Arrivals	....
Total	162,005
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,925
Total stock in New-York to-day	153,080
Total stock in Baltimore	24,511
Arrivals	....
Total	24,511
Deliveries yesterday	255
	24,256
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,756
Arrivals	....
Total	23,756
Deliveries yesterday	1,316
	22,440
Total stock in other ports	....
	46,696
Total stock in United States	199,776
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 1	91,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 1	26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 1	127,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	251,000
Total	450,776
Same time 1894	461,349

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7
No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 9	.80 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom above No. 7
No. 2	Nom above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7
No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Do p'r to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings are not urgent, with demand fair and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The inquiry is good and prices remain very firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@3¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5⅛@5¼	Rice bran, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6		75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3⅝@4		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 15,000 bags centrifugals, 95° test, at 3 3-16c, cost and freight. Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cut Loaf	4	3-16@4¼	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 1	3	9-16@3¾	
No. 2	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 3	3	5-16@3½	
No. 4	3	@3	7-16
No. 5	3	@3	7-16
No. 6	3	@3	7-16
No. 7	3	@3	7-16
No. 8	3	@3	7-16
No. 9	3	@3	7-16
No. 10	3	@3	7-16
No. 11	3	@3	7-16
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—There is a moderate outlet for fine fresh, with fancy creamery firm and occasionally bringing a little more than 21c. State dairy is fairly active for fancy new.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	19½@....
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	18 @18½
Welsh tubs, firsts	16½@17½
Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	21 @....
Creamery, firsts	18½@20
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10½@11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8
Rolls	7½@10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @..
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15½
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing trade in fine cream, and the feeling hardly so firm. Under grades and part skims still neglected and weak.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9½@10
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7¾@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4½@ 6½
State, part skims, large size, choice	6¼@ 6¾
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5½
State, part skims, common	2 @ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Receipts are comparatively moderate, and prices a trifle better, with stock cleaning up fairly.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½@13½
Duck	27 @30
Goose	60 @65

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 6,079 bbls. Receipts have been moderate and the market generally firm until this week, when dull trade and some pressure to sell average prime Baldwins has given an easier market for these; other kinds hold steady. Cranberries have sold very slowly and prices have favored the buyer. Oranges dull but choice qualities are held about steady. Strawberries have arrived much more freely from Florida, and prices have steadily declined, closing barely steady at the reduction. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, Baldwin, fancy Northern, $5; do, State, $3.50@$3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4.25@$4.50; do, russet, $2@$3; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3; oranges, California, per box, $2.75@$3.40; do, West Indian, original packages, per bbl, $3@$4.50; do, repacked, $5@$6; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 8,010 pks. Exports, 5,289 pks. The market for evaporated apples is ruling very quiet and the higher grades show some weakness. Jobbers occasionally pay above 8c for very fancy fruit, but such sales are exceptional, and most of the business in choice quality is at 7½c. Prime sell at 7@7¼c, but have to be dried on wood to bring the latter price. This guarantees them free from zinc, hence there is no fear of passing the German analysis. Buyers are taking up the sun-dried apples closely, and the market for these holds firm. Chops quiet. Prime heavy-picked cores and skins would bring 1c, but much of the stock is either light packed or in bags, and such has to sell for less. Raspberries very slow and weak. Cherries quiet. Blackberries steady. Plums dull. No further change in California fruits; demand still largely of a jobbing character. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per bbl, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2½@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries —Evaporated, 21@21½c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 4½@5c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Prices declined sharply toward the close of last week, but only 4 cars came in yesterday, and a little recovery was made. Twenty-two cars arrived to-day, and with as many more in transit the market went to pieces on fowls and roosters. A good deal of stock will be wanted for the approaching holiday, but it seems probable that the market will be over-stocked all the week. Turkeys are firm, and good ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 9@10c; do, Southern, 8c; chickens, 9½@10c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 10@12c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@40c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,200 bbls. Market wound up in bad shape late last week, with very dull trade, a decline in fowls to 9½@10c, and no clearance. Prices were further shaded to 9@9½c on Monday and choice are sustained at that to the close, though trade is dull, and some lots have been cut to 9c, or a shade less, to force an outlet. Turkeys scarce, and good lots firm. Philadelphia broiling chickens wanted; fancy soft roasters firm, but yearlings drag. Capons scarce and firm. Squabs firmer. Little doing in frozen poultry, but choice stock is held with confidence. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@14c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 8¼@9½c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 30@40c; do, Fall and Winter roasters, 21 @23c; do, yearlings, 16@18c; capons, 20@ 26c; do, Western, 18@24c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.50. We quote for No. 1 Western-frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes generally firm, with a moderate movement. Onions quiet, but about steady for prime.

Asparagus, Charleston, per dozen	$6.00@$9.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 2.75
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	9.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 7.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.90@ 2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ ..
Peppers, Havana, per crate	3.00@ 3.50
Radishes, Florida, per 100	1.00@ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 90
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.00@ 3.50
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@ 3.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$8.00@$8.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.30
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.30
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.37
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.30@ 2.40
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.50@ 3.50
Sweets, other South and Jersey, double heads	2.50@ 2.87
Peas, Florida, per crate	3.00@ 5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.75@$6 per 1,000; Long Islands, $6; Jerseys, $5@$5.25; pale, $2 @$2.50; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $18@$20....Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@ $2; Anglagan Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2@ $2.55....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85@90c; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05@ $1.10....Round laths are worth $1.70@$1.75 per 1,000; slab laths, $1.30@$2....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15 @18c.

HOPS—The feeling is steadier, with the interior, while brewers were buying more freely.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Smaller Business in Expectation of a Natural Reaction.

CONSIDERABLE TRADING IN SUGAR

Stocks Well Held Notwithstanding the Irregularity of Prices—The Figures Show Improvement—Industrials.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The contraction in business to-day indicates the tenacity with which stocks are held in the face of an irregular market. It is not to be supposed that stocks will always advance, even in an improving market, for reactions must come. To-day the indications favored a reaction, and pending its appearance business fell off from 222,106 shares yesterday to 167,196. There was a proportionate contraction in the volume of business in the bond market.

London prices came higher, but the foreigners traded on both sides of the account during the day. The Granger stocks were inactive, but at the close they were all fractionally higher. There was some hesitation in the coalers on a report that obstacles had arisen in the negotiations for the settlement of the anthracite trade difficulties. Lehigh Valley is now said to be dissatisfied with the proposed output allotment. Jersey Central was erratic, moving between 97⅜ and 95¾, and closing at 96⅜, a net loss of ⅝. New-England was the strong feature of the day. It closed at 38⅝, its top price, and an advance of 1⅞ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron was unusually active, (4,845 shares,) and it scored a net gain of 1¼ points. As a rule the general list closed fractionally higher, the market at the close being strong, but dull.

Nearly a third of the day's business was done in Sugar, and it closed 1⅛ down. The pool is believed to have realized on the advance, and is now willing to see lower prices. It was announced that several of the refineries are to be closed down, for how long is not stated. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and it closed ⅛ higher. The stock moved within narrow limits, the supply being quite equal to the demand. There was nothing new on the property. Leather preferred was again strong, and closed at an advance of ⅞. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared on the preferred stock in the near future. The company is said to be doing a profitable business. By the recent advance in hides it is claimed that the stock on hand has appreciated nearly $2,500,000. The other industrials were dull and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money not so freely offered, but owing to the limited demand, rates are not changed. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was limited in volume, the supply showing but little increase. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. and over for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $130,675,742, and the balances were $7,792,224. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,173,958.

In London call money was at ½@¾ per cent., closing at ⅝; short and three months' bills, ⅞@15-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm but very dull. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—20 discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅜. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52.

In London bar silver sold at 30½@30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$2,366,561
Imports for the same period	11,685,196
Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	¾
Bay State Gas	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
National Starch 1st pf	15
New-York and New-England	1⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1⅞
Union Pacific	1
United States Leather pf	⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	1¼
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	3
Consolidated Coal	2⅜
Laclede Gas pf	¾
Metropolitan Traction	⅞
National Lead pf	1
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	3⅜
Oregon Improvement	1½
Silver bullion certificates	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Railway bonds fell off almost one-half in volume and prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1
Norfolk & Western gen.	5
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1⅞

DECLINED.

Fort W. & D C. 1st	1
Kan. Pacific 6s, 1895	1
Ohio Southern gen	1
Oregon Improvement 5s	3¼

Government bonds were ⅜ higher for the 4s, coupon, of 1907. The sales on call were $1,000 4s, registered, of 1907, at 111½; $30,000 do, coupon, at 112@112⅛, and $13,000 4s, coupon, of 1925, at 120½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111¼	111¾
4s, c	112	112½
4s, r., new	120½	121
4s, c, new	120½	121
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

For State securities, $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84¼, and $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 59¼.

LONDON, April 2.—The American loan opened at 6¼ per cent. premium. The loan, on continued buying for New-York account, rose to 6⅜ per cent. premium, and closed at that figure. The bonds are becoming scarce here.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	26¾	27	200
American Cotton Oil pf	73¾	73¾	73	73	71½	73	25
*American Sugar Refining	103⅞	103⅞	102	102⅝	102½	102⅝	59,565
*American Sugar Refining pf	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	94	94⅝	411
American Tel. & Cable Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90	91½	31
*American Tobacco	94⅜	95⅝	94⅜	94¾	94⅝	94⅞	3,159
American Tobacco pf	108⅛	109	108⅛	109	108	109½	670
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6½	7	6½	7	6⅞	7	7,824
Baltimore & Ohio	58½	58¾	58¼	58⅜	58⅜	59¼	450
*Bay State Gas	14½	15	14	15	13¾	15¼	610
Canada Southern	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅝	50	100
Canadian Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41½	100
Cedar Falls & Minn	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½	10	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	750
Chicago Gas	71⅜	71⅞	71¼	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	5,350
Chicago & Northwestern	92⅛	92⅜	92	92¼	92⅛	92¼	2,812
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138⅜	139	138¾	139	139	..	330
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73½	74	73⅜	73⅝	73¾	73⅞	1,900
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	330
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58¼	58⅝	58¼	6,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	116½	143
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64¼	64⅛	64⅜	680
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	64	64	64	64	64	..	230
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27⅞	27¾	27	27⅜	27⅝	27½	1,125
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	65	67	200
Consolidated Coal	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28	31	100
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	132	132	131½	132½	600
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	128	128	128	129	258
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	161	162	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¼	400
Distilling & C. F. certs	14⅞	15⅛	14½	15	14⅞	15	15,577
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	98⅜	100
General Electric	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	3,075
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	½	⅝	60
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1½	50
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	82	84	100
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	75	74½	74½	74¼	75	242
Louisville & Nashville	51¾	52¼	51⅝	51⅞	52	52¼	2,860
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	6½	7½	150
Manhattan Consolidated	111	111	111	111	110½	111¼	155
*Metropolitan Traction	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅞	84	..	300
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	24¼	24⅝	425
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	16	16⅛	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	26¼	25½	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	1,550
*National Lead Company	33⅜	33⅜	33	33½	32⅞	33⅜	350
*National Lead Company pf	85½	85½	85	85	85	85⅞	425
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	20	21	200
National Starch	7	7	7	7	7½	9	25
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	43	51	200
National Starch 2d pf	22	25	22	25	22½	27	64
New-Jersey Central	96¾	97⅜	95⅝	96⅜	96⅜	96½	4,635
New-York Central	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞	96	860
New-York & N. E. all im. pd.	38¼	38⅝	36¼	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	10,150
New-York & New-Haven	201	201	201	201	200	202	40
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	26	26	26	26	25½	27	222
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜	12½	1,100
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13	755
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3½	710
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	400
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	1,620
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝	110
Ontario & Western	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	1,000
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	8	10	125
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	310
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13½	6,280
Pierre Lorillard pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	..	..	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	157	157½	157	157½	156	159	200
Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	1	3	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝	600
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	300
Southern Railway	11⅝	12	11⅝	11¾	11¾	12	1,800
Southern Railway pf	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	33¾	34	673
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	17¼	15⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17	4,845
Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	150
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3	3	3	3	2½	100
Union Pacific	11½	12	11½	12	12	12¼	1,100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¾	5	4¾	5	5	5¼	600
United States Cordage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	6	300
United States Cordage pf	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	300
United States Cordage gtd	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	19	100
United States Express	43	43	43	43	41	43	285
United States Rubber	40½	40½	40	40	39¾	40¼	780
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93⅝	93⅞	10
*United States Leather	12	12½	12	12½	12½	12¾	2,400
*United States Leather pf	70½	71½	70½	71⅜	71¼	71½	1,315
Wabash pf	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	200
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½	960
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12	12¼	360
Total sales							167,196
Silver bullion certs	67	67	67	67	67¼	67⅜	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Enterprise	.55	.60	.55	.60	200
*Unlisted.					

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F. 4s	68	68	68	68	$3,000
A. T. & S. F. 2d, A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	5,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	3,000
C., B. & Q. cn.	119	119	119	119	2,000
Can. So. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Total sales					$35,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Con. C. & V.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	150
Coms. Tun.	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Total sales					2,050

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	93	98
American Exchange Nat. Bank	156	160
American Bank Note Company	35	40
American Grocery 1st pf	33	..
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	31
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104¼	105½
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney & Smith Car com	14	16½
Barney Dumping Boat Co	10¼	..
Barney & Smith pf. stock	67½	72½
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	90	100
Beckton Construction pf	69	74
*Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	101	105
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	109½
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	14½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	71	75
*Brooklyn City Railroad	158	160
Brooklyn Traction	9¼	10¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	50	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.	102⅝	103
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¼	104¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69¼	70¼
Celluloid Company stock	58	65
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	9	10¼
Central & South Am. Tel.	120	122½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	116	118½
Central Cross-Town	180	200
Central National Bank	117½	124
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	164
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46½	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	136½	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	90	96½
Continental Trust	164	168
Corn Exchange Bank	280	290
Cramp Shipyard stock	84	88
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93½	95½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	108½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184½	187½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	58½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	82¼	83¼
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76¼	77¼
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106½	111
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	97
Holland Trust stock	80	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	91½	93¼
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Henderson Bridge 6s	111¼	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	38½	..
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103¼	..
Hudson River Telephone	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
‡Journeay & Burnham	..	45
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	6
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	164
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86	88½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90¼	91¼
Long Island Traction Company	6¼	6½
Lorillard Company pf	117½	119½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	154	160
Manhattan Trust Company	125	135
‡Madison Square Garden stock	8½	..
‡Madison Square Garden 1st	103	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	79½	82½
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	100	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 6s	101½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	185
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	56	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	20	..
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	274	284
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	100
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	50	55
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2¼	5½
New-Orleans Traction	..	16
New-Orleans Traction pf	55	59
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	33	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	103¼	..
New-York Air Brake Co	3½	6½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	22	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	41	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83	85
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	350	359
New-York & Texas Land scrip	56	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	103½	104¼
Ninth Avenue Railroad	150	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	715	725
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	81	83
Oriental Bank	228	..
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	318	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	65	68
Pratt & Whitney common	15	..
Pratt & Whitney pf	53	..
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	149
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	90
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	185	..
Standard Gas	44	47½
Standard Gas pf	97	100
‡Standard Gas Company 1st 5s	102½	105
Staten Island Railway	50	60
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209	217
State Trust	178	188
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	..	113
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	86	89
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	¾	1½
Tex. & Pac. Coal Co. stock	45	51
Tex. & Pac. Coal Co. 1st	95	100
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Third National Bank	104	107½
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City pf	9	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	100
Trenton Potteries common	8	12½
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	80	90
Title Guarantee & Trust	193	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104½
Union Elevated 2d	28½	30¾
†Union Railway 5s	104½	105½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	101	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	30	..
Union Trust	680	700
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	190	197
‡United States Trust	855	..
Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. cts.	..	43
Wagner Car Company	163	167
Western Gas Company	45	47
‡Western Gas Company bonds	82	84
Western National Bank	112	115
Worcester Traction common	13	16
*Worcester Traction pf	81½	83
Winona & Southwestern 1st	10	17
Worthington Pump common	26½	29
Worthington Pump pf	85	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	235
Butchers and Drovers'	150
Central National	117
Chase National	500
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	460
Citizens'	130
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	284
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	115
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	152
Gallatin National	300
German-American	112
Germania	300
Greenwich	160
Hanover	310
Hudson River	155
Importers & Traders'	505
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	185
Market & Fulton	215
Mechanics'	182
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	132
Merchants' Exchange	112
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	110
Nassau	150
New-York	228
New-York County	540
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	110
National Bank of North America	137
Oriental	200
Pacific	175
Park	275
Phenix	114
Republic	150
Seaboard National	168
Shoe & Leather	96
Southern National	150
State of New-York	102
Third National	105
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	111

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce sold at 180½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Bridge. Trac. Co.— Month March	1895. $20,134	1894. $8,843	1893. .....
Fitchburg— Mileage	450	450	450
Month Feb.	$479,585	$417,737	$485,499
Tol. & O. Cent.— Mileage	347	347	347
4th week March	$36,096	$42,311	$56,518
Month	127,049	123,744	180,704
Vera Cruz— 4th week March	71,872	65,238	.....
From Jan. 1	798,264	733,118	.....
W. N. Y. & P.— Mileage	645	645	669
3d week March	$65,200	$63,200	$68,400
Atch., Top. & S. Fé, entire system Feb.— Mileage	9,255	9,255	9,344
Gross earnings	$2,899,116	$2,810,716	$3,638,880
Op. expenses	2,303,845	2,304,163	2,782,727
Net earnings	595,271	506,553	856,153
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	27,014,419	29,624,905	34,285,207
Op. expenses	19,751,800	17,396,361	23,353,631
Net earnings	7,262,619	9,228,544	10,931,576
St. L. & S. F. R. R. month Feb.— Mileage	1,328	1895. 1,328	1894. 1,328
Gross earnings	$413,404	$437,674	$435,284
Operating expenses	274,044	289,747	.....
Net earnings	139,360	147,927	.....
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	4,185,503	4,320,566	.....
Operating expenses	2,356,910	2,620,816	.....
Net earnings	1,828,593	1,699,750	.....
Atlantic & Pacific for Feb.— Mileage	942	942	.....
Gross earnings	$279,702	$220,998	.....
Operating expenses	261,310	254,171	.....
Net earnings	18,392	*33,173	.....
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	2,144,607	2,003,575	.....
Operating expenses	1,822,831	1,983,072	.....
Net earnings	321,776	20,503	.....
Colorado Midland for Feb.— Gross earnings	111,620	109,234	.....
Operating expenses	82,194	93,173	.....
Net earnings	29,426	16,061	.....
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	1,029,937	985,618	.....
Operating expenses	850,557	867,488	.....
Net earnings	179,380	118,130	.....
Atchison pr. per for Feb.— Mileage	6,634	6,634	.....
Gross earnings	$2,694,389	$2,042,810	.....
Operating expenses	1,685,288	1,667,073	.....
Net earnings	408,091	375,737	.....
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	19,654,371	22,310,146	.....
Operating expenses	14,717,503	14,919,987	.....
Net earnings	4,936,868	7,390,159	.....
Chi. & W. M. for Feb.— Mileage	1895. 574	1894. 574	1893. 574
Gross earnings	$116,028	$116,648	$125,988
Op. expenses	109,523	104,543	129,858
Net earnings	6,505	12,145	*3,870
*Deficit.			
D, L. & N. for Feb.— Mileage	334	334	334
Gross earnings	$80,796	$75,190	$85,870
Op. expenses	69,636	68,829	84,553
Net earnings	11,160	1,361	1,326
S. Val. & St. L. for Feb.— Gross earnings	6,051	6,203	6,305
Net earnings	912	1,587	878
W. N. Y. & P. for Feb.— Mileage	643	643	669
Gross earnings	$208,690	$195,328	$256,118
Op. expenses	169,319	157,101	204,978
Net earnings	39,380	38,737	51,140
July 1 to Feb. 28— Gross earnings	2,215,464	2,101,205	2,452,591
Op. expenses	1,507,980	1,550,750	1,651,890
Net earnings	707,484	550,545	800,701

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

From the New-York News Bureau.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas figures for February, received to-day, show better than estimated, being an increase of $1,024,745, or at the rate of fifteen per cent. for the first eight months of the fiscal year. The recent increases have been: For the month of January, $233,959, or thirty-two per cent.; last week of February, $69,722, or forty-one per cent.; month of February, $165,487, or twenty-six per cent. with the same mileage and fixed charges as last year at this time. Nor are these remarkable increases the result of exceptional causes, temporarily operative, or of accidental activity in any item of traffic or source of revenue, but are owing to the fact that by the opening, in the Autumn of 1893, of the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway—the company's line into St. Louis—the whole Missouri, Kansas, and Texas system became established in that city, and in permanent possession of a commanding position for transaction of business in the Southwest. In evidence of this, it is stated that the recent large increase of business has been in the movement of general merchandise from St. Louis. It is believed by the officers of the company to be a steady and progressive development of business permanently established by the completion of their system.

As an illustration of the indifference of the public to real values, and of the changed temper of the Street speculatively, it is worth noting that when, six years ago, the present capitalization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas after reorganization was promulgated, a price of 35 was at once bid in advance for the present preferred stock for delivery, "when issued." Now, when the system has been brought to a high physical condition, and rendered complete and independent by extension into St. Louis, with unsurpassed terminal facilities there, and established as the principal route to the Southwest from that city, with its business fifty per cent. greater than at that time; not only out of debt, but with large accumulated cash resources, and when now the dividend upon it is not hopelessly out of sight ahead, the same preferred stock sells at about 22. The reason is certainly to be sought in the state of the market, and not in the condition of the property.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 52⅞; Erie, second consols, 1, to 65; St. Paul, ⅝, to 59¼; Union Pacific, ⅝, to 11½; Atchison, ⅝, to 6

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
66 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $700,000
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,

BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,

ISSUE

Circular Letters of Credit,

Available in all parts of the world.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Co.

The bondholders are informed that nearly a majority of the bonds of the company held by the public have been deposited under the Committee's Agreement of Nov. 26, 1894.

So soon as such majority are deposited, application will be made to list the Trust Company's certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds will be received by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY at No. 66 Broadway, up to **APRIL 15, 1895**, after which bonds will be received only on such terms as the committee may impose.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
} Bondholders' Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary,
38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the neccesity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated October 9th, 1888, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and ten (110) and accrued interest. The total offer not to consume more than Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-three Cents. ($12,804.23.) The sealed proposals will be offered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 11th day of April, 1895.

The Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.

[PRIOR LIEN BONDS.]

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees:
HUGH MACKAY MATHESON, Esq.,
and Capt. WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 46 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $46,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

4,	1919,	4434,	5874,	8099,	11546
255,	2030,	4524,	5974,	9018,	12091
413,	2306,	4563,	6085,	9353,	12093
586,	2420,	4794,	6800,	9411,	12245
596,	2910,	5032,	7170,	9605,	12387
669,	2922,	5135,	7988,	11095,	12402
751,	3449,	5207,	7999,	11345,	
1724,	3990,	5371,	8823,	11514,	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders.
LONDON, 22d March, 1895.

Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public,
Of the Firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., E. C., at the rate of 4s. 1d. per $1, or £204 3s. 4d. per bond, provided the bonds shall have been previously left three clear days for verification.

BOND No. 5052, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1892, AND BONDS Nos. 5048, 5049, 6851, AND 10637, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1893, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY
7 % First Mortgage Bonds,
MATURING JULY 1, 1895,
AND OF
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN R. R. CO.
Real Estate & R'way Mtge. 7 % Bonds,
MATURING SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

Office of THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, April 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the above bonds will be paid at maturity at the Central Trust Company, after which interest ceases.

O. D. ASHLEY,
President Wabash Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, the undersigned, having purchased the WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1939, reserved to provide for the above-mentioned bonds, are prepared to furnish these bonds in exchange for the maturing issues upon terms which may be ascertained upon application.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 & 29 PINE STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

To Holders of INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED and COMMON STOCKS of the
GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

There have been deposited under the protective agreement dated March 12, 1895, a large amount of Income Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock.

The committee hereby extends the time within which holders of Income Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock, may deposit same with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, and sign said agreement, to and including April 15th, 1895.

Deposit of Bonds and Stock will not be received after April 15 except in the discretion of the committee, and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The sum of $5 per bond is payable at the time of deposit, and also $5 for each 100 shares of stock.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for deposit of securities.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
} Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
April 2, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid April 15. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 5 and reopen April 16 at 10 A. M. Quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid May 1. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after April 15. The trasfer books will be closed from April 1 to April 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y and Treas.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 2, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst. inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S GOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1894, coupon on above Bonds, at their office, on April 2d, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 3, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.
$2,915 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1890-3.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
$25,000 Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$4,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1897.
$2,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1897.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
32 shs. Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.
$12,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. Extend. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1938.
5 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. pfd.
10 shs. Clinton Bank.
$2,000 Lancaster and Hamden Ry. 6 p. c. Receivers' Cert's, 1895, May, 1894, Coup. (Hypd.)
50 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna and Western R. R.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
100 shs. Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
100 shs. Saalfield Publishing Co. common.
100 shs. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.
250 shs. Waterbury and Marshall Co. pref'd.
$58.33 Waterbury and Marshall Co. pref'd. scrip.
$14,000 Buffalo R'way Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
50 shs. Dry Dock, Battery and E. B'way R. R.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
10 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Ala.
100 shs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
$3,000 State of Georgia 4½ p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Chi. and Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 East Tenn., Virginia and Georgia Ry. Co. Regstd. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Trust Bds. of 1887.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. 8th Ward Bank, Bklyn.
70 shs. New-Jersey Impt. Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Surety Co.

Meetings and Elections.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York City, April 1, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton	John H. Inman,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Walter H. Lewis,
John R. Ford,	Francis H. Leggett,
Oliver S. Carter,	Benjamin Perkins,
Henry M. Taber,	Elbridge G. Snow,
Daniel A. Heald,	George H. Hartford,
David H. McAlpin,	Henry F. Noyes,
Andrew C. Armstrong,	Lucien C. Warner,
Cornellus N. Bliss,	Warner Van Norden,
Edmund F. Holbrook,	Alfred F. Cross,
John H. Washburn,	Dumont Clarke,
	James B. Van Woert.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Daniel A. Heald was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow Vice Presidents.
W. L. BIGELOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.
H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

FRANZ VON REETH IS PERMITTED TO LAND

Commissioner Gives a Partial Decision in the Diamond Cutters' Case.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A hearing was granted F. B. James, attorney for the Holland diamond cutters, by Commissioner General Stump to-day. The question involved was confined to the admission into this country of Franz von Reeth and the diamond cutters who came to this country with him.

Attorney James's argument was directed to overturning the decision of the special board of inquiry at New-York, which held that von Reeth and his companion diamond cutters had come to this country under contracts, which, they allege, von Reeth and the others admitted in affidavits filed, and which were in evidence at the hearing.

Mr. James contended that Louis Coetermans, a member of the firm of Keck & Co. of Cincinnati, also had a separate establishment in Antwerp, of which von Reeth was the Superintendent or foreman. Keck & Co., at Cincinnati, who had heretofore confined their business to selling jewelry, contemplated extending it to include diamond cutting, and for that purpose intended to make their firm a stock company. Consultation was necessary with von Reeth, a practical diamond cutter. If things were found propitious, von Reeth, a man of means, was to put his practical knowledge and perhaps money, into the firm, and was to receive 33 1-3 per cent. of the profits of the firm. The men who came over with him would be employed in the business, but the establishment of the diamond-cutting business was contingent upon the stock company being formed and other things, and, therefore, no contract could be entered into with a company that had no existence.

Mr. James further contended that neither von Reeth nor the men with him understood the language used by the Government officers at Ellis Island, and that their affidavits stating that they came under contract were made in ignorance. The further contention was made for von Reeth that he was an artist in his trade, had cut the Belgian Crown jewels, and received for his work a diploma from the Government.

D. Ullo of New-York, representing the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island, spoke in defense of the decision, excluding von Reeth and his companions as coming into this country under contract.

The Belgian Minister, Mr. Le Ghait, was an interested spectator at the hearing. At its conclusion Commissioner General Stump decided that von Reeth did not come to this country under contract, but came only to prospect, and that he was, therefore, entitled to land. Commisioner Senner was instructed by telegraph to release Franz von Reeth from custody. No decision was rendered as to von Reeth's companions.

Enjoined from Dealing in Wall Paper.

The National Wall Paper Company, through its counsel, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, has obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, restraining Robert F. Hobbs from engaging directly or indirectly in manufacturing or dealing in wall paper.

It is asserted that Hobbs is attempting to violate the agreement under which he entered into the Wall Paper Trust some time ago, and to engage in business on his own account.

MORE PAY FOR FIREMEN

Arguments For and Against the Bill Heard by the Mayor.

DORMAN B. EATON IN OPPOSITION

Representing the City Club, He Objects to Albany Dictation—Commissioner Sheffield in Favor.

The discussion before Mayor Strong yesterday of the bill providing for an increase in the salary of firemen was a very interesting one. The bill provides that the firemen of the third class who are serving their first year shall receive the present compensation of $1,000; that those of the second class who are serving their second year, and who now receive $1,100, shall receive $1,200, and that those of the first class who have served more than two years, and who now receive $1,200, shall receive $1,400, and that the engineers who now receive $1,400 shall receive $1,600. It also provides that when a fireman has served his first year satisfactorily he shall be promoted to the second class without any favor of the board but as a matter of right, and so from the second to the first class.

A large number of firemen and their friends were present. The Mayor first heard those who were opposed to the bill.

Ex-United States Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton made a long and interesting speech, in which he did not say that the firemen were not entitled to the increase asked, but in which he attacked the method which the advocates of the bill had adopted. He argued in favor of home rule in such things. He thought that all such matters should have their initiative with the city authorities and that a protest should be entered against the Legislature taking the initiative.

Mr. Eaton began by saying that he appeared in behalf of the City Club and that it gave him special pleasure to do so because the views of the club were his own. He then asked if any evidence had been presented to the Mayor showing the necessity or the justness of an increase in the firemen's pay. The Mayor said that he had received no such evidence. "Therefore," continued Mr. Eaton, "we appear to judge of the question on the face of the bill itself." Mr. Eaton called the Mayor's attention to the abolition of the provision requiring the Commissioners to pass upon the promotion of firemen from grade to grade. He thought this should be very vigorously protested against on the ground of good civil service. He would not undertake to say that the present rates of pay were not just. He honored the department, he said, as much as any other man and would do and had done as much as any man in its interests. He recalled his connection with the law of 1865, on which the department was reorganized. He and Judge Lawrence, he said, did most of the work. He pointed out that, in embryo, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was foreshadowed in that measure, as it gave to the Mayor and certain other officials the power to fix the compensation of the firemen. The Mayor, he said, had the initiative under the old law and he should have it now.

"We seem," said Mr. Eaton, "to have got around to a point where the city doesn't seem to have the right to initiate anything regarding the expenditures which it must make out of its own pocket. There is now a loud and earnest protest against the domination of the city from Albany."

Mr. Eaton argued that the subordinates in the city departments had no business to go to Albany and take the initiative until they had first gone to the city government in some form and ascertained the views of the city officials. If the heads of their departments were not competent to judge of such matters they should not be in their places a week. He thought that the method of procedure in this case was scandalous.

"I therefore," he said, "ask that the Mayor shall call upon the Legislature, if it does not think the local authorities are fit to dispose of these questions, to impose some duty on some one or on some commission to ascertain through a common investigation just what the needs of the departments are. All of those in the various bureaus of the Fire Department should be included. The firemen should not be permitted to go to the Legislature this year and others in the department next year for an increase of salary. It is boy's play to work in this way. It is playing at municipal government, and it is worse, for it invites maladministration."

Mr. Eaton said he was a friend of local self-government, but that in the greater functions of government the Nation and State must be supreme. In criminal laws, in law for banking, and in many other laws it would be absurd to say that the city should say what laws it would have and what it should not have, but outside of these larger functions of government there was plenty left in which the city's will should be paramount. The pay of the Fire Department's employes, he declared, was emphatically one of them. This pay should be large enough to get the right kind of men into the service, and not a bit larger. He thought the consideration of such a bill by the legislators was an offense against their duty. They should not listen to such matters when they go to them under such circumstances. He could say to the faces of the firemen that they had done the wrong thing in going to the Legislature before they had called on the Mayor to ascertain his views.

In closing, Mr. Eaton said that the city was starting under a new regime to secure a higher class of intelligence in public office and a proper regard for sound principles rather than a regard for party, and for schemers who seek to make city government contribute to State and national politics.

Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield followed, and said he took great pleasure in appearing in behalf of the bill, because before he became a Fire Commissioner he had assisted in drafting it, and since he had become a Commissioner he was more than ever convinced of its wisdom. He explained the various provisions of the bill, and said he spoke for his brother Commissioners. Chief Bonner, he said, had been in doubt at one time about the provision in reference to promotions, but had told him that he would not oppose a single feature of the bill if his views would endanger its passage. Mr. Sheffield paid a high tribute to the work, the bravery, and the devotion of the members of the Fire Department, and told of the neatness with which they kept their apparatus and their houses. He invited the Mayor to accompany him on a tour of inspection, and see for himself the condition of the department.

Firemen, he said, had to work nine days on a stretch, and then had one day off. He defended the provision allowing promotions without the favor of the board, but, as a matter of course, on the ground that men were liable to be kept from promotion for political or other reasons where they were justly entitled to it.

Mr. Eaton interrupted to ask if this referred to the Commissioners. Mr. Sheffield said that it had been the Commissioners' fault in some cases, but in most cases it was the fault of the men's commanding officers.

Mayor Strong said that a good fireman was worth as much as any other human being. Mr. Eaton said that allowing men to judge for themselves of their fitness for promotion was a novel idea. Mr. Sheffield thought Mr. Eaton's remark unjust and unfair.

Fireman Clifford of the East Eighty-fifth Street engine company warmly defended the bill. It was aimed, he declared, to elevate the fireman and make him feel the responsibility of his work. There were but sixty-seven to eighty members of the second and third classes, and the men in the first class were all in favor of allowing them to be promoted without waiting to be passed on by the Commissioners. Those who knew what it was to go through fire and smoke to save life and property, he said, would not object to the bill. Mr. Eaton asked him if the officers could not be trusted in the matter of promotions.

"The consequences of complaining of our superior officers we know too well," said Mr. Clifford.

Mr. Eaton said he would be glad to take any of their cases for nothing, but he objected to this sort of legislation, because it was mandatory.

Mayor Strong said he also objected to mandatory legislation, but that if it should be made in any case it should be in that of the firemen. It is believed that he will approve the bill.

CADET BATTALION'S FIRST DRILL

To be Held To-night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory—National and Battalion Colors Will be Presented.

The first public drill of the Cadet Battalion of the Grammar Department of St. Francis Xavier's College will be held this evening at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The battalion was organized in September, 1893, with Capt. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment as instructor.

Capt. John Trum, Tenth United States Infantry, was detailed by the Government on Jan. 5, 1894, as Professor of Military Tactics and Science at the college, and assumed command in the following February, so that to-night's drill is the first public one ever held.

At its organization the battalion numbered about 250 officers and men, but in the following September the battalion was extended to the whole grammar department, making a full membership of 350. Drill is conducted by classes, each class having one hour a week.

The music of the evening will be furnished by the battalion band, composed of a fife and drum corps numbering twenty, who, by constant practice and considerable esprit de corps, have become proficient.

The drill will consist of regimental review, manual of arms, battalion drill, company drill, guard mounting, dismounted cavalry drill, extended order drill, and regimental parade.

The youngsters of the Cadet Battalion from the preparatory department will take part in the regimental review and parade, which will probably necessitate a regimental formation of three battalions.

The cadets will be reviewed by Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, First United States Artillery, commanding at Fort Hamilton, assisted by Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Military Professor at the De La Salle Institute; Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth United States Artillery, Military Professor at Fordham College; Lieut. M. J. Linihan, Second United States Infantry, Military Professor at Seton Hall College, and Capt. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Before the review, a stand of national and battalion colors will be presented to the battalion by the Alumni Association. Lieut. George R. Murphy, commanding the special undergraduate company, will receive the colors in behalf of the battalion.

The cadets are enthusiastic over the drill, and have been working hard, perfecting each movement.

Civil Service Appointments.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Board announced the following appointments in the Department of Public Works yesterday:

Sanford Horton, John Taaffe, Clarence A. Crane, W. S. McDonald, and Frank Weeks, assistant in the engineering corps, and Sebastian Maulbeck, mechanical draughtsman.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Farewell of the Kendals.—Manager Daniel Frohman announces that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will make their farewell appearance at Abbey's Theatre during the two weeks beginning April 15, and following the engagement of Beerbohm Tree. They will not return to America next season, but, after a short tour of the English provinces, will rest in London next Winter. During their coming season here they will be seen in nearly all the plays of their repertory, including "Impulse," "The Queen's Shilling," "A Scrap of Paper," "The Ironmaster," and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

—Jefferson in Harlem.—Joseph Jefferson will play his only engagement in this city this season at the Harlem Opera House next week, presenting "Rip Van Winkle" every evening and for the Saturday matinée. The sale of seats will begin to-day, and applicants will find a clean box sheet from which to select, as no tickets at this house are ever allowed to pass into the hands of speculators. First come, first served, has been the rule here from the establishment of the theatre by Mr. Hammerstein.

—Maud Banks's New Play.—Maud Banks has adapted from the German a play which she has named "Wildfire; or, Nature's Test," which she proposes to present at a trial matinée at the Fifth Avenue Theatre soon, and afterward, should it prove successful, to make a tour with it, under the direction of Henry C. Miner, Jr. It tells the story of a girl, brought up as a boy, who falls in love and cannot understand the meaning of the phenomenon.

—A New Star for Proctor's.—Manager F. F. Proctor, who is to sail for home late this month, has made an engagement with George Leyton, a favorite London monologuist, to appear at his theatre here early in May. Leyton was born in this country, but has lived in England since his childhood. Special scenic effects will be prepared for all his songs. In one of them, "The Emigrant Ship," the steerage deck of a big ocean liner will be shown.

—Extravaganza for Chicago.—Manager Thomas W. Prior of Chicago has decided to present a new extravaganza at the Schiller Theatre this Summer. It is called "Little Robinson Crusoe," and the libretto has been written by Harry B. Smith, author of the book of "Robin Hood." Eddie Foy has been secured as the leading comedian, and Marie Dressler of the Camille d'Arville company will have, it is said, a leading part.

—"Too Much Johnson."—William Gillette and his company will celebrate at the Standard Theatre on the night of April 11, when "Too Much Johnson" will have its one hundred and fiftieth performance, and those who witness it will carry away artistic remembrances of the occasion. The farce has now been running nearly six months, and drawing powers seem to be as great as ever.

—Last Week of "Rory."—Manager Ervin Hopkins, Jr., announces that this will be the last week of "Rory of the Hill" at the Academy of Music. The play has had a run there of three months. Mr. Roach and his company will rest during Holy Week, and will resume work Easter Monday, April 15, producing "Rory of the Hill" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

—Souvenirs at the Bijou.—The forty-third performance of "Madeleine; or, The Magic Kiss," by Camille d'Arville and her company at the Bijou Theatre, will be given next Monday night. It will also be the two hundred and sixty-fifth performance of the opera, and the management anounces that a handsome souvenir will be presented to everybody in the audience.

—Gladys Wallis's Tour.—Gladys Wallis will begin her second season as a star, under the management of John W. Dunne, at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Aug. 20, when she will appear as Fanchon, in Maggie Mitchell's popular play of that name. Miss Gladys also has a new comedy by Franklyn W. Lee called "Nebraska," which she will present during her tour.

—"Oliver Twist."—The attraction at the American Theatre next week will be Elita Proctor Otis as Nancy Sykes in a grand revival of "Oliver Twist." Charles Barron will be the Bill Sykes and William A. Mestayer the Bumble.

—To Open the New Olympia.—Oscar Hammerstein has arranged with E. E. Rice for the opening of his new Olympia Theatre, early in November, with a grand production of Barnet's new burlesque, called "Excelsior, Jr."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Public Hearing in This City Before the State Commissioners.

DO TROLLEY CARS OBEY THE RULES?

Report on the Killing of Mrs. Medinger Made by Commissioner Ricard—Decision to be Sent from Albany.

Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chapin, and Michael Ricard, comprising the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in this city, yesterday to give public hearings in certain important matters.

A complaint against the West Shore Road, filed by T. E. Cross of Poughkeepsie, was one of the first matters called up. Mr. Cross had alleged that the West Shore people had charged him a freight rate on lumber of 9 cents per 100 pounds from Weehawken to Catskill, while on the New-York Central the charge was only 6 cents from New-York to Albany.

J. Le Bau, General Freight Agent of the West Shore, and W. L. Kingman, General Freight Agent of the New-York Central, were present to give their testimony, but, as nobody appeared to substantiate Mr. Cross's allegation, the case was dismissed.

The hearing on the application of the Staten Island Midland Railroad for permission to use the trolley system was postponed until the 30th of this month, at the request of Joseph N. Tuttle, counsel for the company.

A complaint was received from a resident of Port Chester, named Hoyt, that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad would not carry the personal effects of commuters free of charge. He was invited to present his case at a future meeting.

Commissioner Ricard had prepared a report on the recent killing of Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger by one of the trolley cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the board went into executive session to consider it. C. R. De Freest, Secretary of the board, announced that the decision in this case would be promulgated from Albany. The evidence, he said, had been collected in Brooklyn, by Commissioner Ricard and himself, and there was no disposition to make it public. The evidence taken was to find out the cause of the accident; whether the company was to blame; whether, if the company was to blame, it was in consequence of failure to adopt the recommendations for the prevention of accidents made by the board some time ago, and, if the accident was caused by the failure to adopt such recommendations, what steps would be best to take to secure the enforcement of the rules of the board.

One of the recommendations of the board was that "Cars passing in oppsite directions shall not meet on street crossings."

Secretary De Freest said further: "If the company has been at fault, the only remedy in the hands of the board is to petition the Attorney General to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the railway company to adopt the board's rules. I know of no power we have, or can invoke, to revoke the company's charter. Moreover, we don't wish to revoke their charter; we want them to operate their lines according to our ideas, and then, if accidents happen, the responsibility will be ours."

TRACTION EXTENSIONS.

Mortgages Filed to Cover Issues of $8,000,000 New Bonds.

A mortgage for $5,000,000, given by the Metropolitan Traction Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. This issue of $5,000,000 of new 5 per cent. gold bonds was decided upon last year by the traction company. The proceeds of the bonds will be applied to the payment of obligations outstanding against the Broadway line, to the completion and equipment of the Lexington Avenue line, and to other purposes.

A mortgage for $3,000,000 was also filed yesterday, given by the Columbus Avenue and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, and Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company. This mortgage also covers an issue of 5 per cent. gold bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to pay for the extension of the cable system out Columbus Avenue to Harlem.

The bonds of each issue are payable in 1903.

Change in a Coal Lease.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 2.—An important change in coal mining in the Wyoming Valley went into effect to-day, by which the Delaware and Hudson lease of the tract between Miner's Mills and the Wilkesbarre Mountain, and owned by the Hollenback estate, expires. A new lease of the property has been executed with the Laurel Run Coal Company for $400,000, and the new company will begin operations in a few days.

The President of the new company is D. L. H. Taylor, and the Secretary is W. P. Ryman. The names of the officials, with the fact that the Laurel Run Company will ship over the Wilkesbarre and Eastern, makes it apparent that the new company is under the jurisdiction of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, which also controls the Algonquin Company, organized last year. There is sufficient coal in the new lease to last for fifty years.

American Railway Association.

The American Railway Association has become a member of the International Railway Congress, which begins its annual sessions in London on June 26. The American association is entitled to eight delegates, two of whom have already been selected, viz.: H. S. Haines, President of the association and Vice President of the Plant system, and W. F. Allen, Secretary of the

IT WAS A SHORT HONEYMOON

MRS. CAROLINE WRIETH'S LASTED JUST FIVE WEEKS.

Then She Sued Her Second Husband for a Limited Divorce—She Says He Has Almost Starved Her to Death.

Mrs. Caroline Wrieth's second honeymoon lasted just five weeks. Then she began an action for limited divorce. This action came to trial yesterday before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Wrieth was the Widow Schmidt when she married Frederick Wrieth, a prosperous grocer and saloon keeper of Lindenhurst, Long Island. There were a few incumbrances on both sides. Mr. Wrieth, like his bride, had lost his former mate, but seven olive branches remained to him to keep her memory green. These olive branches ranged in age from four to twenty-eight years, and all lived under the Wrieth roof. The bride brought with her to her new household a daughter thirteen years old, the fruit of her former marriage.

In a dialect that would make the everlasting fortune of any comedian who could reproduce it on the stage, Mrs. Wrieth told the story of her short marital life to Justice Andrews. The fair plaintiff weighs about two hundred pounds, and, according to the other side, she was formerly like Trilby and Mme. Sans Gêne, a blanchisseuse-de-fin. This Mrs. Wrieth did not deny, and her sturdy frame gave eloquent testimony to her natural capacity for this profession; while her face, the color of a fine red apple, looked as if she had carried the devotion to her art so far that she never left the wash-boiler.

As a first cause of complaint, Mrs. Wrieth said her husband was afflicted with a chronic sore throat, which she was liable to contract if she lived with him. Then he had almost starved her to death in the five weeks she had remained under his roof, and to make matters worse the charge of the household had been left in the hands of the daughters of Mr. Wrieth, while she, the wife, was no better than a servant.

"A girl by der gitchen, und no bailder," as Mrs. Wrieth put it.

"Tree sardines in a box," the wife continued, "und that was for subber. Nine big beople. How could I stand dat?"

But somehow she did stand it until, as she told the Justice, one of her husband's daughters took her thirteen-year-old girl to a picnic and kept her out till 2 o'clock in the morning.

"Dat was too mudge, und I say to my husband, I say, 'I guess we bedder go from todedder.'"

A. H. Hummel, counsel for the husband, on cross-examination brought out the fact that when the widow married the grocer, she thought he had $40,000, whereas he only has all told about $7,000.

"What made you marry Wrieth?" asked Mr. Hummel.

She replied that Franz Knoll, jeweler at 379 First Avenue, had induced her to meet the advances of Wrieth.

"He told you that Wrieth had $40,000, eh?"

"Yes, he told me dat," frankly confessed the witness.

"Did you fall in love with your husband then?" asked Mr. Hummel, sarcastically.

The sarcasm was lost on Mrs. Wrieth, but she saw in the question an outrage to her modesty, and she replied with much firmness.

"I don'd talk off loff."

From this resolution she was not to be moved by all Mr. Hummel's blandishments, and the lawyer finally gave her up. Mrs. Wrieth's lawyer then called her daughter, Carrie, and the girl was sworn; but before she could testify, Mrs. Wrieth jumped up, and in a manner that was not to be gainsaid, she exclaimed:

"No, not shall she swear. She is only bud tirteen old years."

Carrie was promptly withdrawn, and the defendant was put on the stand by Mr. Hummel. He is a remarkably hale looking man, with a full brown beard, and while he said he was sixty-one years old, he looked less than fifty.

He denied in toto every one of his wife's allegations, and said that the woman, being disappointed in his wealth, thought she could leave him and still be supported by him.

Justice Andrews reserved decision.

CONTESTING HER SISTER'S WILL

Mrs. Marquardt Says Mrs. Hamm Was Incapable of Making One.

A will contest in which the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Church of the Lady of Perpetual Help are interested has been begun before Surrogate Arnold.

The contestant is Mrs. Pauline Marquardt, who wants to upset the will of her sister, Mrs. Bertha Hamm, a widow, who died on Jan. 23, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $25,000. Mrs. Marquandt received only a bequest of $1,000. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was given $3,000, and $2,000 was left to the Church of the Lady of Perpetual Help. Ex-Congressman John Hardy, who was the counsel for Mrs. Hamm, got $2,000. The residue of the estate was left in trust with Mr. Hardy to keep for John Hamm, the infant son of Mrs. Hamm's stepson, until he arrives at the age of thirty years. In the event of his death before he reaches the age of thirty, then the residue of the estate was to go to St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives and the Little Sisters of the Poor. Ex-Congressman Hardy is the executor. Mrs. Marquardt asserts that her sister was incapable of making a will at the time the paper was executed.

Evidence has been introduced to show that Mrs. Hamm was something of a faith curist. It was shown that her body was almost covered with pads of different sizes, which were sewed to her clothes, and each pad was marked so that there would be no mistake in returning it to the particular spot for which it was intended. Some of these pads were produced in court, and when opened they contained strips of paper on which were written in the German language prayers to God to relieve her of the pains from which she was suffering.

The case has not been concluded.

TITLE TO HARLEM LAND INVOLVED

The Dongan and Montgomerie Charters Offered in a Case.

A suit involving the title to valuable property in the upper part of the city was placed on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence and a jury, yesterday.

The action is in the nature of a suit in ejectment, and is brought by Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to recover from Sarah Lynch and others possession of the entire block of land bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, Eighth Avenue, and what is known as Exterior Street, running along the Harlem River. A portion of the Polo Grounds is also included in the action.

A large part of this land, which is very valuable now, was formerly meadow land, which years ago was considered to be worth but little. The city, however, filled in the greater part of the meadow land, which now includes the block in suit, and extends along the Harlem River. A part of the land in suit also includes what was formerly the old Bussing farm.

Mr. Jarvis claims title to the property from his ancestors and the inhabitants of Harlem, who derived their title from the Dongan Charter.

Mrs. Lynch claims her title from the City of New-York, and disputes the right of Mr. Jarvis to the property by reason of adverse possession, claiming to have had possession of the land for more than twenty years. The case was tried once before, but as the identity of the property had been sufficiently proved, the complaint was dismissed, and, on appeal, a new trial was ordered.

Charles Blandy and Anderson Price are the counsel for Mr. Jarvis, and Anderson & Howland appear for the defendants. Many old documents, including the old Dongan and Montgomerie Charters and other papers, were introduced in the trial yesterday.

WANTS HER GUARDIAN REMOVED

Miss Thornton Says She Cannot Get Her Money from Mr. Merritt.

The Rev. Stephen Merritt, pastor, evangelist, and undertaker, is charged by Miss Frances M. Thornton of Brooklyn with wrongfully using $615.96 belonging to her in the furtherance of his private business.

Miss Thornton is nineteen years old and lives at 50 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Merritt was appointed her guardian on July 7, 1891, to take charge of $615.96, which was coming to her from the estate of John Morris A decree of the Surrogate's Court was made on June 14, 1894, under the provisions of which Mr. Merritt's accounts were settled, and he was directed to pay this money to himself as guardian of the young woman, upon executing and depositing with the court a bond, with two sureties, in double the amount of the fund.

The young woman now says that he paid this money to himself as general guardian without executing and depositing a bond, as required by the decree of the court, and that he has used or is using the money in his business or otherwise to her detriment. Miss Thornton also charges that Mr. Merritt has not filed his annual account for this year, and she has never received a cent of the money which she is entitled to.

An application was made to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday on behalf of Miss Thornton for the removal of Mr. Merritt as her general guardian, and to compel him to render an accounting of his guardianship. In her application Miss Thornton asserted that, unless Mr. Merritt is removed and compelled to pay over the money at once, she will never be able to get any part of it.

There was no defense to the motion, and Surrogate Fitzgerald said that an order could be taken for Mr. Merritt's removal.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 240—John E. DuBois, appellant, vs. Arthur Kirk.—Argument continued by Thomas W. Bakewell and William Baker well for the appellee and concluded by George A. Jenks for the appellant.

No. 243—Havemeyers & Elder Sugar Refining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—Argued by Edwin B. Smith for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

The day call for Wednesday, April 3, will be as follows: Nos. 245, 247, 217, 250, 251, 253, 255, 258, 260, (and 220,) and 261.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

16—Zambrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. steamship a. Zambrana. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. schooner W. S. Jordan. 7—Benso vs. steamship Muriel. 60—O'Connell vs. tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. scows Mayflower and two others. 41—Meil vs. canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Meil vs. canalboat James H. Root. 43—Meil vs. canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas, and J. T. Barnes. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 79—Westervelt vs. steamship Guildhall. 75—Oldfield vs. tug Greenville. 84—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tug F. W. Brown. 29—McRoberts vs. steamer Richard Peck. 33—Guimaraes vs. proceeds sale steamship Seguranca.

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STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.: O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Mayer vs. Wells. 2—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 3—Kehrl vs. Nichols. 4—Burst vs. Schwartz. 5—Goldsmith vs. Lewis. 6—Smith vs. Sheehan.

Class II.—7—Stone vs. Stone.

Class III.—8—Wallach vs. Beckwith. 9—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin. 10—Seely vs. Brown.

Class IV.—11—Cadwalader vs. Breen. 12—Fellows vs. Hoyt. 13—Pelletier vs. Huertel.

Class VI.—14—Partridge vs. Rivers. 15—Savage vs. Warner.

Class VII.—16—Wagner vs. New-York Coffee Exchange. 17—Lurman vs. same. 18—Allx vs. The Mayor, &c.

Class VIII.—19—King vs. Kennedy. 20—Wise vs. L. & C. Wise Company. 21—Krousberg vs. Krousberg. 22—Thornell vs. Ryan. 23—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Fashion Company. 24—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 25—Levin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 26—Boettger vs. Siebert. 27—Spies vs. Lockwood. 28—Van der Smith vs. Schwab. 29—Hayes vs. Kerr. 30—Connolly vs. Crawford. 31—Laino vs. Frank. 32—Trimble vs. Mahon. 33—J. Kress Brewing Company vs. Baur. 34—Andrews vs. Lyon. 35—Toch vs. Toch. 36—Matter of Schneider. 37—White vs. Koster. 38—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 39—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 40—Bell vs. Clover Club. 41—Haulenbeck vs. Thurston.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Anthony. 2—Commercial Insurance Co. 3—Freund. 4—Hormann. 5—Jarvis. 6—Kellogg. 7—McArthur. 8—McLain. 9—Murphy 10—Peck. 11—Rand. 12—Stern. 13—Stokes, R. H. 14—Stokes, W. E. D. 15—Thorp. 16—Turner. 17—Van Cleaf. 18—V. J. Hedden & Sons. 19—Weber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2170—Fargo vs. Squiers. 2988—Gwyer vs. Gwyer. 1904—Jones vs. Stewart. 2184—Rauch vs. Rauch. 995—Kyl vs. Rhodes. 733—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 581—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 1847—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Wolf. 1871—Jacobs vs. Harrison. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 2584—Weston vs. Goodrich. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 1943—Lazarus vs. Coleman Brewing Company. 1949—Smith vs. Langer. 1969—Queripel vs. Queripel. 1978—Griffing vs. Crane. 1993—Watkins vs. the Mayor, &c. 2046—Kaufman vs. Kaufman. 2067—Gay vs. Baird. 2068—Cooke vs. Gray.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Case on.

163—Van Dyke vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 303—Crain vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 313—Bowers vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 314—Same vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs. same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Helmburg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 187—Kortright vs. same. 220—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 104½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 382—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 2250—Strauss vs. King. 2360—Dowell vs. Crimmins. 988—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Northern Assurance Company. 5962—O'Connell vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1377—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande & Western Railroad Company. 2605—Graber vs. Ferguson. 1497—Weisz vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. 2921—Whitlock vs. Nealon. 2924—Sage vs. Ives. 5127—Langrin vs. Ferris Payson Company. 1074—Upington vs. New-York Harbor Towboat Company. 1604—State National Bank vs. Sully. 2909—Myers vs. Botterling. 796—Phillips vs. Byrne. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 1006—Goldstein vs. Holzwasser. 1592—Dohn vs. Dawson. 1672—Hardt vs. Aufrecht. 5995—Mortimer vs. West. 6049—Wise vs. Grant. 2821—McCarthy vs. Schastey. 4337—Grant vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 2471—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS — General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

19—Giegengack vs. Kohn. 42—Franck vs. Franck. 28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 53—McShane vs. Holahan. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 14—Baker vs. Gano. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Starx. 10—Jonson vs. Herbert. 94—Burke vs. Burke. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 108—Freeman vs. Rothschild.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

8—Moss vs. Cohen. 13—Roberts vs. Roberts.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1328—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1329—Stone vs. Lipman. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 694—Nieudorf vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2689—Herzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 146—Marks vs. Griffin. 996—McMahon vs. the Mayor, &c. 1899—Flynn vs The Mayor, &c. 1303—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2812—Stern vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 678—Piepering vs. Ball. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1317—Stout vs. Churchill. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1043—Macdougal vs. Newman. 1015—Herbert vs. Holmes. 1179—German Exchange Bank vs. Pinckney. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 846—Deckerhoff vs. Heller. 619—Dietzel vs. Murray. 1237—Bohm vs. Brennan. 1381—Allen vs. Lawrence. 997—Cliefield vs. Browning. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned until April 5.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

498—Sturm vs. Rosendorf. 779—Vonderhuhe vs. Vonderhuhe. 772—Eichele vs. Eichele. 805—Miller vs. Miller. 787—Crepet vs. Crepet. 829—Fisher vs. Fisher. 944—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 769—Cammann vs. Dewsnap. 778—Bonforti vs. Bonforti. 787—Monsanto vs. Monsanto.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned March term. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. 994—O'Brien vs. Benner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Catharine Duffy. 197—Estate of Jacob Bussman at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.: José Janquers, Jane Flynn, Bridget Boyle, Arcangelo Rusciano, Abraham Lacey.

At 2 P. M.: Sarah McCort, Flora Ullman, Mary McCartney, Mary Roach, Anna R. Ronaldson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Wills: 1036—John Connor. 1040—Edward P. De Smedt.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1415—Haskin vs. Crumbie. 1300—Weil vs. Hester. 1414—Hurwitz vs. Simpson. 867—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 3937½—Anderson vs. Hoople. 788—Simm vs. Hoepeie. 1598—Buggy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1603—Abrahams vs. Gertner. 1601—The Clark-Brown Company vs. Armstrong. 1602—Dougherty vs. Thiele. 1603—Sharkey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1604—Fenster vs. Burns. 1605—Davey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1606—Robertson vs. La Follette Coal and Iron Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1513—Raisen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1484—Farrell vs. Harrison. 1517—Hurt vs. Tauber. 1524—Field vs. Kennedy. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1138—McKesson vs. Zipris. 1335—Moltz vs. Moller. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 331—Venable vs. Enholm. 565—Levy vs. Weber. 272—Preston vs. Hilton. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1139—Hurdt vs. Grief. 1468—Alsteller vs. Becker. 1070—Sprung vs. Prince. 1476—Hahne vs. Greene. 1485—Bailey vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1135—Weld vs. Mead. 746—Moore vs. Central Park North and East River Railroad Company. 1340—Herrmann vs. Goldman. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 731—Powell vs. Ferth. 1079—Boyd vs. Thomson. 897—Hill vs. Purman. 704—Gray vs. Beakes. 1515—Miller vs. New-York and West Virginia Coal and Iron Company. 1518—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1523—Jenth vs. Curley. 1525—Hoyt vs. Neftel. 1578—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1542—Barnum vs. Pharmacy. 1545—Pearsall vs. Douell. 1546—Vesell vs. Marx. 1548—Young vs. McWhirter. 1552—Bidwell vs. Shaw. 1030—Wolf vs. Henken. 1568—Marks vs. Humphrey. 1569—Halprue vs. Swetneck. 1571—De Lavergne Refrigerator and Machine Company vs. Schwarzschild. 1573—Hirschberg vs. Weinberry. 1575—Vernon vs. Boas. 1576—Emerson vs. Padlethrope. 1577—Frank vs. Lewis. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fene. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1585—Nieman vs. Bayer. 989—Standing vs. Fuller. 1588—Garbet vs. Gedney. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 266—Le Moult vs. Von Raven. 545—Eichbold vs. Tiffany. 988—Fraley vs. Goldman. 1236—Abrahams vs. Cohn. 19—Brodek vs. Guteman. 615—Phillip vs. Bunner. 1225—Glauckoff vs. Jackson. 67—Kelly vs. Handebode. 112—Lewis vs. Flack. 3154—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3151—Curren vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1165—Fulton County National Bank vs. Bennett. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 246—Galligan vs. August. 1149—Ganz vs. Smith. 1280—Moore. 15—Frank Herman. 162—August Koss and Bridget Sayke. 17—Samuel Toeffer, Frederick Walters, and Frank Braune. 18—Edward Craig, Daniel Boyle, and John Hughes. 19—Samuel Levinson. 20—Adolph Romer. 21—Edward J. Nixon. 22—John Heinz. 23—Henry Eggert. 24—Alphonso Garzinio. 25—John Jumvills and Papara Shatz. 26—John Porter. 27—Samuel Estrich. 28—Louis Kansler. 29—Mesod H. Allias. 30—Elias Kantrowitz. 31—Joseph Chinnock. 32—Morris Cohen. 33—William Lemon, Peter Comes, John Gleaves, and Timothy Comsby. 34—Metropolitan Traction Company. 35—Jacob Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Newtown Whitehead. 2—Robert Jones. 3—Charles Sullivan. 4—Albert Louis. 5—Herman Goldstein. 6—Harry Krauth. 7—John Nelson. 8—James Johnson, William Carroll, and John Bennett. 9—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplay. 10—John J. Broderick. 11—Samuel Levy and Joseph Katz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Martin Hefferman. 2—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 3—Thomas F. Manier. 4—Maggie Carter and Johanna Brown. 5—Nathan Olinsky. 6—Henry D. Perigney. 7—Thomas Connors. 8—John Becker. 9—Thomas Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGirk, Sam Timbock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 10—Umberto Mahr. 11—Ida Goldberg. 12—Henry McNally. 13—James Hughes.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Heney—Frederick J. Dieter. New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Skelly—Noah Davis. Fairchild vs. Scully—James R. Torrence, Ulfelder vs. Gill—Joseph Fethetch. Weil vs. Barlett—Augustus Brown. Brown, Sumner vs. Jast—John Delahunty. Abbott vs. Abbott—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. New-York Real Estate Company vs. Barker—Elisha K. Camp.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.

Powell vs. Donnellon—Louis Hanneman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

People, &c., vs. Bentley—Knight Electric Company—Edward Wells, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.

Moses B. Maclay vs. Edward Kelly—George G. Hallock, Jr.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.

James V. Schenck vs. John R. Foley—Walter H. Underwood.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.

Henry Mullen vs. Henry P. Langwasser—Michael J. Kelly.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Kellogg, J.

883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 522-529—Farmer vs. National Life Insurance Company. 900—Kelly vs. the Mayor and others. 610—Kelly, vs. Heasty. 387—Metz vs. Lesser. 902—Manning vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 903—Lagerquist vs. United States Insurance Company. 858—Nolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 949—Wheeler vs. Darcey. 906—Nicholson vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Company. 907—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway. 713—White vs. Elffers. 868—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 887—Donahue vs. Brown. 587—Kent vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 194-195-205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 1282—Vickers vs. Battershall. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 500—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 426—Leffmann vs. Churchill. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 380—Steam Engine Works vs. Lenhart Manufacturing Company. 1388—Gaiding vs. Wilcock. 705—Mattson vs. Title Company. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1387—Daly vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 557—McAlduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 93—Allen vs. Breene. 155—Newman vs. Slaight. 456—Ross vs. Pope. 712—Master vs. Pennsylvania Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call 908.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1270—Boyle vs. Brooklyn and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 291—Gillies vs. O'Brien. 728—Price vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 909—Obach vs. City of Brooklyn. 691—Anderson vs. Anderson. 263—Wherry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 474—Collins vs. Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. 1282—Hoyt vs. City of Brooklyn. 944—McIntyre vs. Fitter et al. 1743—Epp, administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad. 821—Bennett, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 851—Young, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 657—Fitzgibbon vs. City of Brooklyn. 1147—Cummings vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1012—McKeever, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1198—Morgan vs. Iron Clad Manufacturing Company. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 573—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 661—Miller, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 564—Raine vs. Roesler. 1007—Donnelly vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 982—Gatens vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1214—Turner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1224—Vuzzo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1253—Lang vs. Anderson. 497—Lucas vs. Fischer, et al. 651—Endris vs. Loeffler. 860—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1196—Schuyler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1251—Richards vs. Tanner.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

SPECIAL TERM—Osborne, J.

224—Brown vs. Brown. 206—Model Loan and Building Association vs. Patterson.

SPECIAL TERM—Cullen, J.

129—Case vs. Newton. 12—Seitz vs. Clear. 26—Schiller vs. Malone. 27—Stafford vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 28—Allen vs. Connelly. 40—Dike vs. Drexel. 42—Tinness vs. McKeon. 45—Robert vs. Ferguson, Supervisor. 46—Robert vs. same. 47—Jackson vs. same. 48—Robert vs. same. 50—The People ex rel. Leeder, vs. Village of College Point. 51—Newcombe and others vs. Wright. 52—Leary vs. Post.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The accounting in the estate of Moses R. Rogers; Eunice A. Palmer, Mary Baliance, Catharine Hackett, Francis A. Moran, Adaline L. Gregg, Holliderlin, infants, and Alexander B. Butts. The administration of Theodore Boecker and Ellen Lynch. The guardianship of Holliderlin, infants. The estate of Francis S. Haas, Henry Papenmayer. The inventory of Mary McCabe. The transfer tax John F. Tornow. Contested Calendars at 10:30. 21—Will of Amonia May. 10—Will of William Samson.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALEXANDER FRAZER, James Boyd, Irwin A. Powell, Blanche Irwin, Lillie Irwin, Adam Irwin, Mary Irwin Adams, Eleanor A. Adams, Samuel Irwin, Mary Mason Vicat, Seneca D. Powell, Anna A. Anderson, David Knott, Sr., John Boyd, Katharine Boyd, Joseph H. Mahan, Jr., Marguerite Mahan, Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery, New-York Post Graduate School and Medical Hospital, University of the City of New-York, Presbyterian Hospital of New-York, Presbyterian Home for Aged Women of New-York, Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of New-York, Old Ladies' Home of the Methodist Church of New-York, Mount Sinai Hospital of New-York, St. Vincent Hospital of New-York, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Mission Churches connected with the 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northern Dispensary of New-York, Mission Schools connected with the 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, Peter Cooper Institute of New-York, Northwestern Dispensary of New-York, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children of New-York, Children's Aid Society of New-York, Eye and Ear Infirmary of New-York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New-York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New-York, Society for the Prevention of Crime, Society for the Support of Colored Homes of New-York, Jerry McAuley Mission of New-York, Home for Incurables, Fordham, New-York; Home for Consumptives, 22nd St., New-York; American Bible Society, Public Administrator of New-York, Administrator of William Lamont, deceased; American Tract Society, Masonic Hall and Asylum, Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, William Lamont, Mary Lamont, Robert Lamont, John Lamont, Elizabeth Irwin Lamont, Emmet Lamont, Robert Bruce Lamont, Rhodes Lamont, Mary Lamont, Lillie Irwin Lamont, Lida Lamont, Jennie Mackenzie Henry, Nellie Lamont, Annie Lamont, Martha Lamont, James Lamont, Elizabeth Lamont, L. Z. Hamilton, Mary J. Gray, and William H. Gray, as executors of William H. Gray, deceased; National Citizens' Bank, Thomas J. Dunn, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Robert Irwin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 16th (sixteenth) day of April, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Alexander Frazer and James Boyd, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McL

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF DOWNTOWN PROPERTY.

The Corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets Brings a Million and a Quarter of Dollars.

The New-York Realty Company and Messrs. Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut have sold to a syndicate the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, 79.6 by 112.7 by 90 by 109.5, with old five-story brick buildings, at $1,250,000. The syndicate has arranged with Messrs. Lamb and Rich, the architects, for the erection of a fifteen-story store and office building on the site, the actual work of construction to begin on May 1. The property has a ground area of 9,358 square feet, and was bought on Dec. 26 last. The consideration then stated was about $1,050,000. The building to be erected will be a handsome limestone, brick, and terra cotta one, finished in superb style. The total cost of land and building will be about $2,000,000.

Messrs. Francis Crawford & Son have sold to Anthony Smyth at about $44,000, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

The New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, was well filled at noon yesterday, when the numerous auction offerings scheduled for the day were called. The executor's sale by Mr. Peter F. Meyer attracted much attention. He sold at $48,500 to James King the property at 12, 14, 16, and 16½ Downing Street, south side, about 125 feet west of Bleecker Street, 80.6 by 94.4, and strip at right angle in rear, 47.6½ by 95.11 by irregular, with two, three, and five-story brick tenements. It rents for $7,000 per year. To S. Fry, at $12,900, he sold the leasehold of 21 and 23 Avenue B, east side, 28 feet north of Second Street, two four-story brick buildings, with stores, each 28 by 74.9 feet. To George Hinck, at $9,350, he sold the leasehold of 214 and 216 Second Street, north side, 74.9 feet east of Avenue B, each 30 by 11.10, with four-story front and rear brick buildings. To M. Mayer, at $5,750, he sold the leasehold of 210 Houston Street, north side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, extending to 103 First Street, 25.2 1-3 by 67.8 by 25 by 64.6, with four-story brick building with store. To Leo Hutter, at $53,000 each, he sold the two lots, one 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, about 525 feet east of Lenox Avenue, and lot in the rear, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 12.9¼ by 99.11 by irregular. To Morris Franklin, at $650, he sold a plot of twenty-three and a half acres, at Crumelbow, town of Lloyd, Ulster County, with frontage on Hudson River. To James King, at $265 each, he sold pews 209 and 210 in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

In partition proceedings, Mr. Meyer sold at $40,600, to Morris B. Baer, the three-story granite and brick building, 27 Mercer Street, west side, 124 feet south of Grand Street, 24.8 by 100.

Speculators and a sprinkling of sporting men, including "Al" Adams and Peter De Lacy, were among the bidders for the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, 60 by 75.5, with three four-story and basement brownstone dwellings. The bids began at $100,000, and were pushed to $177,500. The owner raised this $500, and no one bid more. It is understood that the owner values his property at more than $225,000. The auctioneer was Mr. William Kennelly.

Mr. Kennelly sold, in partition, at $22,-900, to L. McCulloh, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 67 East Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 80. To C. Delamore, he sold, in partition, 123 and 125 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 226.9 feet east of Park Avenue, respectively, 21 and 21.6 by 100.5, with three-story brick dwellings in front and brick and frame rear buildings; 123 brought $12,000 and 125 $15,950. Under foreclosure, Mr. Kennelly sold, to E. H. Lang, the five-story brick flat at the southwest corner of Parke Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 25.8½ by 80.11 1-3, at $31,-200.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, at auction, for $8,325, to C. W. Griesmer, the leasehold of 404 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, with four-story front and rear brick tenements.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Charles M. Banks, at $3,000, the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 52.31 by 78.57 by 54.49 by 63.109, on the east side of Old Albany Post Road, 552.11 feet north of Bailey Avenue.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, by executor's order, 602 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, between Courtlandt and Third Avenues, 25 by 100, with three-story frame building in front and two-story frame in rear, to Ellen Johnson, at $6,700. Under foreclosure, he sold, to A. W. McLaughlin, at $6,875, the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

In partition, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold ten lots, each 25 by 102.2, on the north side of West Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The two westerly went at $14,600 and $14,800, respectively, to Adler & Herman; the next two to the eastward at $15,100 and $15,000, respectively, to S. Kempner & Brother, and the other six to Edward Hirsh & Brother, at $14,700, $14,600, $14,700, $13,900, $13,100, and $13,250, respectively. Under foreclosure, Mr. Harnett sold, at $19,112, to Gustave Lange, plaintiff, the five-story brownstone flat 223 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 310 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Harnett sold, to the plaintiffs, Mandelbaum & Lewine, the three five-story brick tenements 206 to 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, at $24,062, $23,812, and $21,302, respectively.

The sales announced at the Exchange room in Liberty Street were withdrawn.

For to-day, the following sales at auction are scheduled, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified:

By Smyth & Ryan, trustees' sale, 112 to 116 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 60 by 92, three three-story brick stables.

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, 142 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, about 25 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling, with brick basement.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, eleven parcels, as follows: 100 East Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 80, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; 104 to 110 East Fifty-eighth Street, four similar dwellings, the first two 18 by 80 each and the others 18 by 100.5 each; also, 103, 107, 109, and 111 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, the first being 20 feet east of Park Avenue, and being a four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 20 by 80, the others being three-story similar dwellings, 107, 20 by 80 and 109 and 111, 20 by 100.5 each; also, 515 and 517 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 184.8 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 18 by 100.10; 515 is a two-story and mansard roof brick dwelling, and 517 a similar brick and frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales as follows: 307 and 309 Water Street, south side, 100.1 feet west of Roosevelt Street, two four-story and basement brick buildings, together 49 by 74.3 by 47.8 by 73.5; also 34 New Bowery, extending to 30 Roosevelt Street, 36.1 by 80.10 by 26 by 55, four-story and basement brick and brownstone building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 28 and 30 City Hall Place, north side, 107.3 feet east of Duane Street, 24.5 by 87 by 24.4 by 87.3 and 24 by 87.1 by 24.3 by 87.5, two six-story and basement brick warehouses.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 43 St. Mark's Place, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 107.4, four-story and basement brownstone flat; also, 155 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 133 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.4½ by 17.0⅝ by 93.1, three-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 103 Orchard Street, west side, about 152.8 feet south of Delancey Street, five-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, 25.8 by 87.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 38 West Thirteenth Street, two-story brick workshop, by Thomas King & Son of Elizabeth, N. J.; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, southeast corner Fulton Avenue, seven two and three-story brick dwellings, by Anton L. Olson or 1,709 Fox Street; cost, $30,000.

West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, four-story brick church and parsonage, by St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of 445 West End Avenue; cost, $200,000.

Avenue C, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, two-story brick stable, by John W. Brookman; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Henry G. Peters of 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; cost, $20,000.

No. 121 East Eighty-third Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Claus Bade of 970 Park Avenue; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Bernhard Blumenthal of 207 East Sixty-eighth Street; cost, $50,000.

Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Hallahan & Ahearn of 1,790 Park Avenue; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 127 to 133 Fourth Avenue, seven-story brick warehouse, by George W. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street; cost, $85,000.

No. 2,906 Third Avenue, by Nicholas Martin, alterations to two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $700.

Nos. 43 and 47 Essex Street, by Mary O'Neill, alterations to three six-story brick tenements; cost, $25,000.

Sixteenth Street, north side, near East River, by City of New-York, alterations to two-story and attic brick disinfecting depot; cost, $6,000.

No. 317 East Seventeenth Street, by George H. Werfelman; alterations to four-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. C. H. Sibbald has sold, for Alden H. Swan, the Mantague apartment house, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, at about $175,-000, part payment being made in a stock farm at Stevensville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

At auction, in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, to Mary Wadsworth, plaintiff, at $1,000, the two-story frame store building on the west side of Thatford Avenue, 200 feet north of Livonia Avenue, 25 by 100. To Sophia J. Wells, plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 221 Herkimer Street, 19 by 80. To Caroline Flattish, plaintiff, he sold, at $1,700, the lot 20 by 100 on the south side of Hancock Street, 120 feet west of Lewis Avenue. To Alexander McGivney, plaintiff, at $6,650, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 327 McDonough Street, 20 by 100. To Jacob Colyer, plaintiff, at $2,700, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 134A Cooper Street, 19 by 100. To John McLoughlin, plaintiff, at $3,500, he sold the two-story brick dwelling 67 Division Avenue, 18.6 by irregular.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 2.

MADISON AV, No. 1661; Mary L. Willoughby to E. Howard Johnson, ex. property and..... $1,500
101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; same to same..... 29,500
121ST ST, 249 West, same to same.... 2,000
76TH ST, 350 East; William Welk and wife to Tony Kopta..... 23,500
102D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Ellen Noon to Henry H. Morton, executor and trustee, ex. property and..... 1
147TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Marie E. Ackerman to Anna Fitzgerald..... 7,300
2D AV, 2,156; Emil Loeb to Leopold Hahn and wife..... 24,000
4TH ST, s s, 313.4 ft e of Avenue B, 49.6x96.2; Wm. B. M. Jordan and wife to A. S. Kalischer..... 1
PARK AV, n w cor 71st St, 102.2x270; Edward Tracy and others, executors of James Russell, deceased, to Edward Kilpatrick, one-half part. 1
WEST HOUSTON ST, n s, 69.6 ft w of Wooster St, 21.6x75; Katherine A Kingsland to Viola Hahn..... 100
122D ST, 174 East; James Henderson and wife to Ignatz Farian and wife. 22,000
33D ST, 35 East; Elise D. West to Nannie L. Goodwin..... 36,750
MADISON AV, e s, 79.11 ft s of 131st St, 20x80; Annie C. Moore to Mary C. Feitner..... 1,750
SAME PROPERTY; Emeline B. Phillbrick to Annie C. Moore..... 13,500
116TH ST, 165 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; Edmund W. Wylie to Frederick D. Hodges..... 60,000
SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Finkle to Edmund W. Wylie, ex. property and..... 10
2D AV, 1,921; Bernard Weil and others to Robert Moser..... 18,000
58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50 x100.5; Ellen T. Elder to Frank S. Bond..... 1
129TH ST, 227 and 229 East; David J. Porter and wife to Howard McWilliams..... 1
120TH ST, 332 East; John Kanski to Catharine Kanski..... 1
108TH ST, n s, 27 ft e of 4th Av, 26x 74; Dietrich W. Wehrenberg and wife to Catharine Hughes..... 12,000
MADISON AV, 1,730; Mary Jackson to Charles H. Heimburg..... 1
FULTON ST, 8; Cortlandt Irving and others to Henry Irving..... 1
10TH ST, 223½ and 225½; Minnie Cowen to Bertha S. Korn..... 100
7TH ST, n s, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 97.6; Marie Schneidt to Martha Aronson..... 16,250
3D ST, 300 East; Ludwig Holzkamp to Abraham Amster..... 13,750
3D ST, 314; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Ned Strouse..... 12,000
29TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 9th Av, 22x 98.9; Edwin F. Curran to Finley M. Foster..... 17,500
17TH ST, s s, Lot 49, map lands of William Bayard, 25x92; Peter B. Knapp and another, executors of Jane A. Knapp, to Simon Adler and another..... 16,000
34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 74, and other property; Anna T. Radley and another to Margaret W. Radley and others..... 8,101
16TH ST, 9 East; Robert W. Taller and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... 100
19TH ST, 410 and 412 West; Mary E. Manuel to Catharine J. Cooke..... 1
SAME property, also 217 Greenwich St; Catharine J. Cooke to Mary E. Manuel..... 1
17TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; August Koenig and others to Ernest W. Morche..... 12,000
2TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Lewis Heyman and another, executors, &c., of Samuel L. Isaacs, to Lena Marks..... 25,000
37TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 50 x98.9; John J. Radley and wife to the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association..... 25,500
27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; also 217 West 27th St; James O. West and wife to Samuel Blumenthal..... 1
37TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Frank B. Martin and wife to Peter Marle..... 85,000
77TH ST, 129 West; Fannie M. Crowley and others to Frederick A. Baldwin..... 1
SAME property; Fannie M. Crowley, individually, and elder and younger Fannie M. Crowley, executrixes of Robert Crowley, to same..... 33,250
79TH ST, 115 West; Jacob M. Newman to Edmund C. Wendt..... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x100; Samuel W. Milbank and others, executors of William A. Caldwell, (deceased,) to J. S. Todd..... 10,000
49TH ST, n s, 375.8 ft w of 10th Av, 25.4x100.5; James Healy James to Hermann Schmonsees..... 19,500
84TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Samuel Blumenthal and wife to James O. West, ex. prop. 1
10TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, 25.1x100; Roma L. Cronkite to Frederick Schmidt and wife..... 1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x100; Thomas J. Brady and wife to Hugh J. Grant..... 15,000
WEST END AV, w s, 150.2 ft n of 92d St, 0.6x100; William E. Lanchantin and wife to Clarence F. True..... 1
79TH ST, 208 West; William W. Hall to Ida E. P. Clarkson..... 10
47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.4; James M. Varnum, executor of Catharine W. Graham, to Anna Lacroix..... 22,000
10TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 46th St, 25.1x100; Frederick Schmidt and wife to Roma L. Cronkite..... 1
PARK AV, n w corner of 71st St, 102.2x270; Edward Tracy to Edward Kilpatrick, ½ part..... 1
73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; John J. Coger to Joseph E. Weed..... 1
2D AV, n e corner of 90th St, 100.8x 200; Annie E. Remoick to August Jacob..... 75,000
53D ST, s s, 199 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Louise Sire and husband to John G. Norris..... 1
3D AV, 1,972; Catharine Hughes to John Ott..... 36,250
127TH ST, s s, 117 ft w of 3d Av, 34x99.11; John P. Agnew and wife to Joseph L. Liscomb..... 17,050
124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Arnold Adler and wife to Olaf Wasboe..... 15,000
105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; William T. Lahey to Christopher H. Batterman.. 28,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Catharine Fluri..... 19,000
10TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11 x100; Louise Eckhardt to Jacob D. Butler..... 16,000
113TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x56.6x27.6x68; William Daly and wife to Jessie Clark..... 4,500
LENOX AV, n w corner of 117th St, 25.3x75; Edwin F. Raynor to Frederick Aldhous 17,500
LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St, 81.3x75; Alexander McNeice and wife to Daniel M. Robinson..... 100
146TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Patrick Gaffney and wife to Erastus B. Treat. 1
121ST ST, n s, 78 ft w of 7th Av, 14 x90; Edward Owens and wife to Elizabeth H. Walker..... 12,500
158TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Heinrich Troeller to Anna E. M. Troeller..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 96.6 ft n of 166th St, 77.9x150; William C. Hammond to Thomas G. Hammond..... 5
WILLIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 137th St, 25x81.6; William Rubsam and wife to Catharine Nelson..... 22,000
PROSPECT AV, w s, 121.1 ft s of 156th St, 40x105.6x40x106.8; Simon Danzig and another to Louis E. Bates..... 4,200
FOREST AV, w s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 175 ft to Jackson Av x100 to 156th St x175x100; Regina and David H. Tolck to Lillie Hull..... 1
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4x50x72.10; William J. Allen and wife to George Woltjen..... 1
BOSTON POST ROAD, s e corner of Lot 144, map of Morrisania, 76.6x —x—153.5; Henrietta L. Dennett to Julius Pollock..... 1
5TH ST, n e s, 43.6 ft s e of boundary line between Lots 134 and 135, map of Morrisania, 41x108x43.6x—; Julius Pollock to James H. Kellogg and others..... 1
UNION AV, w s, 171.1 ft s of 156th St, 25x150; Julius Figliuolo to Livia and Julius Figliuolo..... gift
JOHNSON AV, s e s, 294.1 ft n e of Mapes Av, 27.6x— and adjoining property; Charlotte Uhle to George E. Schmid and another..... 2,000
WEBSTER AV, w s, 175 ft n of Scott Av, 25x112.6; Lydia C. Southworth to C. J. Kelly..... 1
UNION AV, e s, 225 ft n of 152d St, 50x95; Herman Hering and wife to Julius Figliuolo..... 3,200

Recorded Leases.

BOSCH, John, to Ferdinand Guckenheimer; store, 824 Columbus Av, 2 years..... $1,176
BUHLER, William, to Patrick J. Kennedy; store, 2,591 8th Av, 5 years, $1,200 to..... 1,800
EISENBERG, Sarah, to Ernestine Landsman; 263 Stanton St, 3 years. 600
FRANK, Caroline, and Samuel, to Edwin H. Ferguson; 7th Av, s e corner of 125th St, 10 years, $8,000 to 11,500
WIGHTMAN, Stillman K., to Emile Bayot; 103 East 14th St, 5 years... 3,300
WEINSTEIN, Morris and Annie, trustees, Ascher Weinstein, to La Fayette Balcom; 174 2d Av, 3 years 2,520
WATSON, Emily C., to John J. McCluskey; store and cellar, 248 and 250 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 4,000
VERNON, Samuel E., and another, to the Homer Lee Bank Note Company; 6th and 7th floors, &c., 65 and 67 Duane St, 22 and 26 Elm St, and 539 Pearl St, 10 years..... 8,000
KINGWELL, Charles, to Aaron Cohn; store, 146 East 15th St, 5 years.... 300
GOLL, Frederick, to Bernhard Greenebaum; 210 Willis Av, 3 years, $780 to 840
STILLMAN, Thomas, to Thomas Furey; store, &c., 678 9th Av, 3 years.. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 216 West 17th St, 3 years..... $11,000
ARONSON, Martha, to Marie Schmidt; n s of 7th St, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 6,750
AMSTER, Abraham, to Rachel A. Rossin; 300 East 3d St, 5 years..... 9,000
SAME to Ludwig Holzkamp; same property; installments..... 2,000
ALDHOUS, Frederick, to E. F. Raynor; n w corner of Lenox Av and 117th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)... 22,500
BALDWIN, Frederick A., to J. W. Castree and another; 129 West 77th St, 1 year..... 7,500
BATTERMAN, Christopher H., to William T. Lahey; n s of 105th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 7,000
BATES, Louis E., to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Prospect Av, 121 ft s of 156th St..... 1,800
COHN, Aaron, and another, to Edward P. Schell and others, trustees; n s of Cherry St, 156.9 ft w of Jefferson St, 5 years..... 20,000
SAME to Samuel Weil; 270 Cherry St; installments..... 8,000
CAMERON, Margaret S. E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 185 Madison Av, 5 years..... 75,000
CLARKSON, Ida E., to William W. Hall; 208 West 79th St, 2 years.... 5,500
CUTTING, James, wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 38 West 83d St, 1 year..... 18,000
COTTER, John, and wife to R. S. Minturn, as trustee; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, 3 years.... 22,000
ETZEL, Albert, and Charles C. Young; n s of 16th St, 209 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 7,500
FOSTER, Finley M., to Anna C. Stephens; 341 West 29th St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 12,000
FARLAN, Ignatz, and another, to James Henderson; 174 East 122d St, 1 year..... 2,000
FLURI, Catharine, to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner of 10th Av, and 149th St, 1 year..... 19,000
FITZGERALD, Catharine, to Marie E. Ackerman; s s of 144th St, 158.4 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 4,000
FIGLIUOLO, Julius, to Herman Hering; e s of Union Av, 225 ft n of Kelly St, 3 years..... 2,000
GIBLIN, Nicholas, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 97 and 99 Charles St, 1 year..... 60,000
GETTY, Hugh, and wife to E. A. Pyle; s s of 130th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 10,000
GOVE, Edgar A., and wife to B. L. Fountain; 918 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
GIBLIN, Michael, and others to Sarah Taylor; n w corner of 103d St and West End Av, 1 year..... 30,000
GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of Home St, 100 ft w of Fox St, 1 year..... 3,500
HAHN, Viola, to Katharine A. Kingsland; n s of West Houston St, 69.6 ft w of Wooster St, 3 years. 15,000
HOFFSTADT, Bettie, and another to Maria H. Dehon and others; 256 West 23d St, 3 years..... 53,000
HOFFSTADT, Bettie, and another to Jacob Hirsh; 256 West 23d St, 1 year..... 12,000
HAAF, Gottlob, and wife to Louise Frost; Southern Westchester Turnpike, w s, adjoining land of Michael Rooney, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 250
HERRING, Jonas, to Rosa Karus; e s of Railroad Av, 65 ft n of 169th St, 5 years..... 1,400
HEATHER, George, and another to Carl Bennett, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of Anthony estate, and other property, installments..... 3,000
HAMILTON, George R., and wife to Isabella Hamilton; s s of 184th St, 250 ft w of Valentine Av, 1 year.. 1,500
KILPATRICK, Edward, to Edward Tracy, individually and as executor; n w corner of Park Av and 71st St, 2 years..... 120,000
SAME to Benjamin I. H. Trask; same property, demand..... 40,000
KOPTA, Tony, to William Welk and others; 350 East 76th St, installments 4,500
LA ——, Anna, to William E. Thorn; 168 West 47th St, 5 years.... 15,000
LOSCHE, George F., and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; s e corner of Perry and Bleecker Sts, 3 years..... 14,000
SAME to same; n s of 96th St, 90 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 36,000
COLUMBUS AVENUE AND NINTH Avenue Railroad Company and Metropolitan Street Railway Company to New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, as trustee; all rights, properties, franchises, and privileges, gold bonds..... 3,000,000
MARKS, Lena, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees; s s of 27th St, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years..... 19,000
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustee; all rights, privileges, properties, and franchises, gold bonds..... 5,000,000
MARKS, Lena, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees; s s of 27th St, 325 ft e of 10th Av, installments.. 2,500
MORCHE, Ernest W., to August Koenig and another; s s of 17th St, 138 ft e of Avenue B, installments.. 6,000
MICUCCI, Francesco, and another to Eugenia Crirelli; s s of 112th St, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,500
MOSER, Robert, to Jonas Weil and another; w s of 2d Av, 51 ft n of 96th St, installments..... 3,000
MORRIS, John G., and wife to Meyer L. Sire; s w corner of Spring and Mott Sts, demand 7,500
SAME to same; same property, demand 9,000
SAME to same and R. D. Winthrop and others; s s of 53d St, 199 ft e of 6th Av, demand and five years, (two mortgages)..... 29,050
MOORE, Annie C., to E. B. Philbrick; e s of Madison Av, 79.11 ft s of 131st St, 3 years..... 10,000
OTT, John, to Catharine Hughes; w s of 3d Av, s of 108th St, 3 years.. 4,500
SCHMIDT, Marie, to August C. Hassey; n s of 7th St, 207.11 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,000
STROUSE, Ned, to Julius J. Frank and another, trustees; 314 3d St, 3 years..... 7,500
SCHMONSEES, Herman, and wife to James Healy; n s of 49th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 12,000
SCHENDEL, Samuel, and wife to Louis Stettauer; 1,973 3d Av, 5 years..... 17,000
TODD, Judson S., to Thomas W. Cauldwell; w s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, 1 year... 13,000
SMITH, Denis, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 108th St, 102 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year.... 6,000
VERDERY, Minnie, and another to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 95th St, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000
VAN HOEVENBERGH, Henry, to Mary E. Baker; 147 West 88th St, 3 years 2,000
WOLBARST, Barnard, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; n s of Henry St, Lot 889, map of Henry Rutgers, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to Albert Hochster; same property, 4 years..... 5,000
WOLF, Michael J., and wife to Jane Potter, executrix; 467 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 10,000
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118 West 79th St, 3 years 15,000
WEED, Joseph E., to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 73d St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, demand 2,049
WYLIE, Edmund W., to F. D. Hodges; s s of 116th St, 165 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 3,000
SAME to same; s s of 116th St, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 3,000
WOODROW, Mary E., to John F. Steeves; e s of Aqueduct Av, 25.4 ft n of Clinton St, note..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIERSACK, Christian, to E. A. Hassey..... $1
BECK, Eleanor F., to William C. Beck..... 6,578
BOGAN, Thomas, to Charles O. Shay 2,000
COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen, (three assignments)..... 2,500
FITZGERALD, Anna, to M. E. Ackermann..... 3,000
FAY, Michael, and another to Louis Lese..... 1,000
GIBLIN, Michael, and another, to Sarah Taylor..... 28,000
GUSTHAL, Leopold, as executor, to George C. Currier..... 18,300
HENDERSON, James, to Hannah Steiner..... 1
HAHN, Pauline, to Matilda Grabfelder and another, executors..... 16,000
HILLMAN, Caleb M., executor, to Stephen Condit, executor.. 3,000
HODGES, Frederick D., to William W. Van Valzah..... 3,000
KISSAM, Jonas B., to N. A. Crossman..... 1
LESE, Louis, to George F. Johnson. 5,125
LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Jacob Horowitz..... 1,350
MARTIN, Mahlon C., and others, executors, to Thomas K. Egbert and others..... 7,500
POLLOCK, Julius, to Jane H. Kellogg and others..... 6,000
SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning..... 40,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Mary J. Walker..... 4,050
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INsurance Company to the New-York Institution for the Blind..... 75,000
VALENTINE, Samuel F., and another to Frederick A. Budde..... 40,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil..... 4,000
WHITE, Annie E., to M. S. Auerbach 11,000
THE AMERICAN EMPLOYERS' Liability Insurance Company to John J. Tucker and another..... 1

Lis Pendens.

37TH ST, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25 ft front; George C. Flint Company against Isabel M. Phelps and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
87TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; Lena Engelagal against Lillie Colombo and others, (partition.)
150TH ST, westerly half of Lot 78; Magdalena Waechtler against Nicholas Reasner and others, (action to declare deed void.)
101ST ST and West End Av, n w corner; William P. Dixon, executor, against Charles Blauvelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
OGDEN AV, w s, 200 ft s of Cross St, Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 7, 8, and 9; J. Frederic Kernochan, agent, against David A. McLeod and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WOOSTER ST, 68 to 72; John Borkel against Noah Green, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
PARK ROW, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, 49.7 ft front; The Washington Life Insurance Company against Charles D. Sweny and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CLINTON ST, 105; Same against Amelia F. Baker, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEST END AV and 94th St, s e corner; Francis Schnugg against Charles G. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
81ST ST, 422 East; Bertha Wimmer against Carl G. Gramm, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON ST, 139; George Vogel against Lewis Krulewich, owner and contractor..... $109
5TH AV and 68th St, s e corner; Nathan Hutkoff against Charles T. Yorkes, owner; Joseph Henschel & Co, contractors..... 1,193
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,638; Charles Muxoll against F. S. Baldwin, owner; Elise and John R. Reisinger, contractors 36
56TH ST, 20 West; Johnston & Kelly against John V. and Elizabeth Dalrymple, owners and contractors. 2,625
CRESTON AV, w s, 344 ft n of Wellesley St, 25 ft front; Frank Pistone against John Boyd, owner; William Campbell, contractor..... 104

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Bank St., near Greenwich St., 3-story brick. $1,200
17th St., near 7th Av., 2½-story h. s..... 1,040
18th St., near 8th Av., 3-story h. s..... 1,300
21st St., near 6th Av., 3-story h. s..... 1,500
22d St., near 9th Av., 3-story h. s..... 1,000
23d St., near 9th Av., 5-story E. b..... 1,400
28d St., near 9th Av., 4-story E. b..... 1,300
24th St., near Lex. Av., 3-story h. s..... 1,150
24th St., near 9th Av., 2-story h. s..... 680
24th St., near 9th Av., 2½-story h. s..... 720
25th St., near 7th Av., 4-story E. b..... 1,000
25th St., near 8th Av., 4-story..... 1,300
26th St., near 9th Av., 3-story h. s..... 800
28th St., near 8th Av., 3-story h. s..... 1,100
28th St., corner Madison Av., 4-story E. b. 3,000
30th St., near 8th Av., 3-story E. b..... 900
44th St., near 6th Av., 4-story h. s..... 2,400
56th St., near Madison Av., 4-story h. s... 3,000
77th St., near West End Av., 4-story h. s.. 2,400
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story h. s.. 1,000
Lex. Av., near 85th St., 4-story h. s..... 1,400

For permits and particulars,
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St.

43d ST., 443 WEST.—Three-story and basement, brownstone, twelve rooms, all improvements, pleasant block; rent, $1,100. Call 460 West 44th St.

A CHOICE FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE dwelling to let to private family only; on best part Madison Av., below 59th St.; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 367 Lexington Av.; rent, $1,400. W. P. O'CONNOR, 30 Pine St.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

RUMSON ROAD,
MONMOUTH BEACH.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Between WILLIAM G. MENDINHALL, plaintiff, and THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and The Fidelity Trust, Insurance and Safe Deposit Company, defendants.—In equity. May term, 1893. No. 18.

In the matter of the sale of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its properties and franchises.

To all holders of bonds and coupons secured by a certain mortgage executed by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company under date of December 1, 1887, (second mortgage bonds:)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, appointed Master by the said court under an order dated March 19th, 1895, with instructions to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Fidelity Trust, Insurance and Safe Deposit Company and report distribution of the balance shown to such parties as may show themselves to be entitled thereto, that he will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 213 So. 6th Street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. SUSSEX D. DAVIS, Master.
mh29-3aw2wF&M&W

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

**

DIRECTORS READY TO PAY

Equitable Mutual Affairs Discussed at a Secret Meeting.

CONFIDENCE VOTE FOR MR. SKINNER

The Company Will Await Report of State Superintendent of Insurance—Receivership Question.

A secret meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, of which Edward M. Knox is President, whose affairs have been made the subject of a report from James F. Pierce, Superintendent of the Insurance Department to Attorney General Hancock, was held yesterday in the office of the company in the Equitable Building. There were present Edward M. Knox, who presided; S. L. Dobbin, Treasurer of the company; Arthur H. Walton, Secretary; C. C. Shayne, John Mulford, Robert Gair, Hugh McDougal, James R. Skinner, Elliot L. Butler, and J. W. Edgett, George W. Bailey, and Col. A. S. Bacon, Directors. The only Directors absent were Zalmon Goodsell, who was said to be out of town, and John I. Covington, reported to be ill; A. A. Alling, who, at the special request of C. C. Shayne, the Director through whose presistent efforts an examination of the affairs of the company was recently made by Selden R. Hopkins, an expert accountant, has been employed as counsel for the company in the present emergency, was present.

At the meeting, which lasted from 2:30 P. M., until nearly 5 o'clock, the following letter in relation to the condition of the company's affairs was presented and considered:

The Hon. T. E. Hancock, Attorney General
Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I beg to report to you the fact that an examination just made by me reveals the fact that the capital stock of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York City has not been paid in as required by law. I am satisfied that gross deception was practiced at the time of this company's incorporation, and advise that the corporation be proceed against at once, and application for a receiver of its affairs made at the earliest possible moment. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES F. PIERCE, Superintendent.

Mr. Alling, counsel for the company, said, after the meeting, that the affairs of the company were fully considered, and that it was the unanimous conclusion that the Directors would make good any deficiency that might be found in the cash of the corporation, and continue business. A vote of confidence in James R. Skinner was also adopted, despite the adverse vote of C. C. Shayne.

The resolutions as adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. A. A. Alling, the counsel of the company, be instructed to communicate with the Superintendent of Insurance and inform him that it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation that the company await the decision and report of the Superintendent of Insurance and abide thereby, and that it make good any deficiency, if any, in the cash of the company that in his judgment shall be made good.

Resolved, That this board reaffirm its confidence in Mr. J. R. Skinner, and hereby express to him their thanks for the efficient way in which he has conducted the underwriting of the company.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The Directors will be called together when the report of the Superintendent of Insurance is made known.

Mr. Alling said he had seen a representative of the Attorney General, who had assured him that no action would be taken against the company without notice to him. Only a judgment creditor could apply for a receiver for the company, Mr. Alling said, and the company had no judgments against it. The Superintendent of Insurance under the law could call upon the company to make good any deficiency that might be found in the cash capital of the corporation, and then the Directors would have from thirty to ninety days to make good the deficiency. If they failed to do this, the Attorney General could declare the company insolvent and take steps for its dissolution.

Superintendent Pierce of the Insuranee Department said yesterday that his report on the condition of the corporation had been transmitted to Attorney General Hancock and the matter was now in his hands for action. Mr. Pierce expected that the Directors of the company would take the initiative and resolve to apply for the appointment of a receiver for the dissolution of the corporation, and it was a surprise to him that such action was not taken.

SURPRISED BY JUDGMENTS

The Donlon & Miller Company Says Its Notes Were to be Renewed.

Judgments were obtained in the City Court here yesterday against the Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company, which manufactures gas fixtures in Brooklyn, in favor of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, for $3,084, and the Standard Gas Fixture Company, for $1,037, on notes. Arthur S. Miller, the President, was surprised when he learned of the judgments, and came at once to this city with his counsel, Mr. Defere of Grant, Defere & Mayer. Mr. Miller declared that they were "snap judgments," that the notes were to have been renewed, and that the company is amply responsible. There are five Directors of the Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company. Mr. E. Hawkins, the Secretary, it is said, represents the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, and Lewis M. Coddington, the Treasurer, represents the Standard Gas Fixture Company, of which he is also Treasurer.

An examination of the judgments showed that all were obtained by the same attorney. The Waterbury Manufacturing Company served the summons on Mr. Coddington, and the Standard Gas Fixture Company served the summons on Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Defere said that neither of them said anything about the matter to the other three Directors of the Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company.

Condition of War Ships Being Built.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Navy Department has made the following official statement of the condition of new war vessels. The figures represent the percentage of completion: Amphitrite, 99 per cent.; Maine, 98 per cent.; Terror, 96 per cent.; Texas, 95 per cent.; Indiana, 93 per cent.; Massachusetts, 90 per cent.; Katahdin, 90 per cent.; Oregon, 89 per cent.; Puritan, 87 per cent.; Monadnock, 85 per cent.; Brooklyn, 42 per cent.; Iowa, 35 per cent.; Gunboat No. 7, 31 per cent.; Gunboat No. 9, 26 per cent., and Gunboat No. 8, 25 per cent.

Since Jan. 1 the Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Olympia, and Ericsson have been taken from the list of uncompleted ships. All have been commissioned and put into regular service except the Ericsson. The Amphitrite will be commissioned next week, leaving but fourteen naval vessels under construction.

Shortage of $100,000 in His Accounts.

FOXCROFT, Me., April 2.—A shortage of $100,000 has been found in the accounts of Elias J. Hale, Town Treasurer and for many years Judge of Probate, who shot himself Thursday. He had been Town Treasurer thirty years, but never gave a bond until last year. It is not known what he did with the money. He was supposed to be wealthy.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS DESIRABLE

Rapid-Transit Commissioners Working for the Passage of the New Bill—A Petition Presented to George Gould.

Rapid-Transit Commissioners Orr, Steinway, and Claflin, and Edward M. Shepard, of counsel to the board, met yesterday at the rooms of the commission and adjourned until next Tuesday, the regular meeting day.

Commissioners Low and Starin, and Albert B. Boardman of counsel were at Albany endeavoring to get the new Rapid-Transit bill passed, under which proceedings will be taken to acquire property, perfect the plans of the commission, and build rapid-transit roads.

The bill embodying the ideas and needs of the commission was drawn some weeks ago by Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, approved by the commission, and then sent to the Legislature. Copies were sent to the Senate and the Assembly, and the one that was sent to the Assembly was introduced, referred to committee, and has since been reported back to the House. It is still in that position.

Messrs. Low, Starin, and Boardman are at Albany to impress upon the members of the Legislature the necessity for immediate action on the bill, that the people of New-York may be relieved from the discomforts incidental to the present inadequate means of transportation at as early a day as possible.

Under the conditions of the bill as introduced, the commission can make rapid headway. It can act much more quickly if it becomes a law than it can if it is compelled to resort to the methods provided by the present rapid-transit law. It was because of the long delays that may be enforced by litigants under the present law that the radical amendments to it were drawn, and efforts are being made to have it superseded by a law under which action may proceed more expeditiously.

A petition was presented to President George Gould of the Manhattan elevated road yesterday by a committee representing fifty property owners west of Lenox Avenue and north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, requesting the elevated company to apply to the Rapid-Transit Commission for permission to extend its road to Fort George over one of the following routes. First—Commencing at the Battery and running through West Street to Tenth Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue to Fort George. Second—From present structure at Ninth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, westerly through said street to the Boulevard, up the Boulevard to Hamilton Place, to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence to Fort George. Third—Continuing through Fifty-third Street to Amsterdam Avenue and thence to Fort George. Fourth—By plan presented to the Rapid-Transit Commission by the late Jay Gould, May 12, 1891.

Mr. Gould said he would lay the proposition before the company's Executive Committee next Tuesday.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF DUMB ANIMALS

An Entertainment to be Given by Women at the Pouch Mansion.

The Brooklyn Women's Dumb Animal Aid Association will give their second annual entertainment and bazaar at the Pouch mansion, Clinton Avenue, during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday in aid of the Brooklyn Building Fund of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mayor Schieren has promised to make a short address, and among others who have volunteered are Mrs. Georgie Raymond, soprano; Miss A. Kemp, pianist; the Polytechnic Mandolin Club, and Messrs. Fred W. and Philip H. Bowne, in recitations. There will be dancing from 9:30 o'clock.

The bazaar will be in charge of Mrs. John A. Schmidt, Mrs. David Adee, and Mrs. Philip H. Bowne; flowers charge of Mrs. A. B. Van Nostrand, assisted by Miss Jenny Draper and Lucy Coryell; the candies of Mrs. D. Adee, assisted by Mrs. J. A. Schmidt, Miss S. S. Hatch, and Mrs. Disturnell; the groceries of Miss Emma Toedteberg, assisted by Mrs. E. Wilhelm, Mrs. L. Butts, and the Misses A. B. Dunnell, Augusta Stich, and Annie Walther; the fancy goods of Mrs. P. H. Bowne, assisted by Mrs. J. A. Schwartz, Mrs. J. J. Drake, Mrs. De La Tour, and Miss Elkins; the cakes and aprons of Miss Louise Toedteberg, assisted by the Misses Rosa Stícht, Fanny Grigrand, and Emily Newgraun; the refreshment room of Mrs. William Disturnell; the lemonade well of Miss Clare Fester and others.

There will also be a table with a fine display of goods appertaining to dogs and cats in charge of the Misses Ida Elkins and L. and E. Toedteberg.

THE ORANGE CONSOLIDATION QUESTION

Views of A. M. Baldwin, George De Lisle Zimmermann, and Dr. Baker.

ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—A consolidation of the Oranges into one large city is sure to result soon, if constant agitation and discussion will bring it about, for citizens are still debating the question with unabated interest.

A. M. Baldwin, who has a store in Orange, said to-day that he favored consolidation. He believed it would lessen the expense of government, prevent consolidation with Newark, to which he is greatly opposed; lighten the burden of taxation per capita, and facilitate an extension of public improvements.

George De Lisle Zimmermann of East Orange is opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges. He thinks East Orange would be the loser, from a financial standpoint.

Dr. Frank E. Baker of this city says: "Consolidate the Oranges, by all means." He says he is opposed to consolidation with Newark and believes a union of the Oranges would delay annexation to Newark.

An Improved Whitehead Torpedo.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—After a lapse of several months torpedo practice was today resumed at the torpedo station. The first two Whiteheads of the class known as Mark 2 ever tested by the Government were fired. This class is an improvement in several particulars, according to suggestions from the Navy Department, over the class designated as Mark 1. The particular difference between the two classes is that the latter's war head is the same weight as its exercise head, while there is a difference in weight between these two parts of the Mark 1 torpedoes. Those of Mark 2 therefore maintain a better balance.

The speed developed to-day, over 30 knots, was more than that yet shown by the Mark 1 torpedoes, while the course for 400 yards was a perfectly true one.

Flushing Carpenters at Work Again.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 2.—The carpenters' strike was declared off this morning, and the men resumed work. They demanded an increase from $2.50 to $3 a day.

A compromise was effected by the contractors agreeing to pay the increase from June 17.

Mr. Plimley Satisfies a Judgment.

William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, yesterday had filed in the County Clerk's office a satisfaction of a judgment obtained against him on Sept. 26, 1894, for $86, in favor of Sophus Nielson.

Portuguese Prince Released.

The Prince Line steamer Portuguese Prince, which was ordered back to Quarantine Monday by Health Officer Doty, was thoroughly disinfected yesterday and released.

ONE OF GOV. MORTON'S DOGS SHOT

Leo Was Lonesome at the Executive Mansion and Started for His Old Home—Killed Because Thought Mad.

ALBANY, April 2.—When Gov. Morton came to Albany he brought two of his four St. Bernard dogs from Ellerslie with him. He found that two dogs were too many about the Executive Mansion, and so sent one back to his country residence, keeping Leo here. Leo disappeared from the Executive Mansion last Thursday, and an advertisement offering $5 reward appeared in the newspapers. The amount was subsequently increased to $25.

On the same day of his disappearance Leo was shot at Kaaterskill by M. V. Eckler.

Mr. Eckler sent the collar, which was marked with the Governor's name, to the Executive Mansion. He said Leo had attacked his dog, and had the appearance of being mad.

Gov. Morton said that the dog became very lonesome after his companion had been sent back to Ellerslie, and he believes Leo was on his way to his old home when Mr. Eckler shot him.

Two Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President to-day pardoned John Hopkins, convicted in Utah of violating the Edmunds law. This prisoner has served his term, and the pardon is granted in order to restore him to citizenship.

A pardon was also granted in the case of James B. Brackett, convicted in Georgia of illicit distilling and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The pardon is granted on representations made by the District Attorney and Judge, who expect to obtain some valuable information from the prisoner.

Fast Trip of the Columbia.

Capt. Sansom of the Atlas Line steamer Adirondack, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the United States war ships Columbia, Minneapolis, New-York, and Cincinnati were anchored in the harbor of that place, coaling.

He was told by an officer of the Columbia that the trip from New-York was made in four days and five hours.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 6 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Berlin") at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Manitou, via Havana; at 1 PM for Barbados direct and for North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert"); at 1 PM for Grenada, St. Marc, Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, and Inagua, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Tordenskjold, from Mobile; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Columbia, from Mobile; at 3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Colon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitou, via Rio Janeiro, (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 5:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Australian Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *27 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranía with British mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and are open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 29, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra	April 13,	10 A. M.	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4,	2 P. M.	Genoa
Werra	May 18,	10 A. M.	Genoa
Ems	June 1,	11 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	June 22,	10 A. M.	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	July 13,	10 A. M.	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

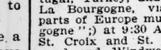
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu.	Apr. 9,	9 A.M.	Ems, Sat. May 4, M.
Saale, Tu.	Apr. 16,	9 A.M.	Havel, Tu. May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu.	Apr. 23,	4 P.M.	Saale, Tu. May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat.	Apr. 27,	11 AM	Lahn, Tu. May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu.	Apr. 30,	9 AM	Fulda, Sa. May 25, 11 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Trave	Tues., May 28	Ems	Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II.	Tu., June 4	Havel	Tues., July 2
Havel	Thurs., June 6	Trave	Sat., July 6
Saale	Tues., June 11	Saale	Tues., July 9
Lahn	Tues., June 18	Lahn	Tues., July 16
Fulda	Sat., June 22	Fulda	Sat., July 20
Spree	Tues., June 25	Spree	Tues., July 23

NOTICE.
These steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM		Columbia, May 23, 11 AM	
Columbia, Ap. 25, 11 AM		F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 AM	
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM		Normannia, Je. 6, 11 A. M.	
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM		A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A. M.	

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITSBERGEN,** by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **NORMANNIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Berlin	April 3, 11 AM	New-York	May 1, 11 AM
New-York	Ap. 10, 11 AM	Paris	May 8, 11 AM
Paris	April 17, 11 AM	Berlin	May 15, 11 AM
Berlin	April 24, 11 AM	New-York	May 22, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Noordland	Ap. 3, 11 AM	Westernland	May 1, M
Waesland	Ap. 10, 5 PM	Noordland	May 8, noon
Friesland	Ap. 17, M	Waesland	May 15, noon
Rhynland	Ap. 24, 4 PM	Friesland	May 22, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, April 3, noon.	*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM	*Teutonic, May 8, noon
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.	Britannic, May 15, 10 AM
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.	*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., April 6, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., April 20, M.
Steamer will make an **extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.**

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE —Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. SF. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. P. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due 8:20 P. M. Chicago 9:45 A. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sunday Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 A. M. Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	*New-London & Providence,	3:30 P.M.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
2:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 8 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 3:20, Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 7 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Ashville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:30, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 1:10, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 6:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 4:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:10 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30